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LVOV: MACHINERY FOR ARMS NEGOTIATIONS STILL EXISTS

LD2511949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 80 p 6

[M. Lvov article under the rubric "Disarmament--The Command of the Time": "The Most Important Issue"]

[Text] At the watershed between the seventies and the eighties, mankind has found itself facing the threat of an abrupt stepping up of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race. The source of this threat is American imperialism's aggressive course.

U.S. budgetary appropriations for military purposes are increasing on a huge scale; new nuclear weapons systems are being developed and their production launched; the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is being set up; the network of military bases on other countries' territories is expanding. New strategic concepts have been put forward aimed at "legalizing" nuclear war. The United States is striving to draw its allies in military blocs into this militarist escalation, and also to involve a number of African, Asian--in particular Near Eastern--and Latin American countries.

This militarist course is basically nothing new. More than six decades ago V.I. Lenin noted that an unprecedented exacerbation of militarism is inherent in imperialism. As for the buildup of nuclear arms, imperialist forces resorted to that as early as the late forties, when nuclear weapons had barely appeared in the world. However, the present stage in this race has specific features which make it more dangerous than in the past.

First, the arms race is being stepped up in an international situation which has been aggravated, and is itself one of the main components in this aggravation, thus increasing the danger of the world's "slipping" into war.

Second, U.S. and NATO leadership circles have openly set themsleves the task of upsetting the existing strategic equilibrium in the world and undermining the strategic stability deriving from this equilibrium. This line can have only one aim--the creation of the preconditions for the revival of the policy aimed at establishing world domination by American imperialism. Soon after the end of World War II the U.S. ruling circles, counting on preserving the monopoly of nuclear weapons, tried to achieve that goal. History nullified their hopes. In present-day conditions the hopelessness of such an adventurist course is even more obvious. But its extremely dangerous nature is also obvious.

In this connection particular concern is being aroused in European countries by the well-known NATO decision on deploying new American medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG, Britain, Italy and certain other West European states.

Third, steps recently taken by the United States are associated with the desire to create a nuclear first strike potential. The United States has made no secret of the fact that the nuclear weapons systems being developed there are allotted a so-called "counterforce" role, that is, as facilities intended to strike the other side's nuclear weapons systems with a view to depriving it of a retaliatory strike capability.

In this connection American nuclear weapons systems such as the MX mobile ICBM's, submarine-based Trident II ballistic missiles and certain other types of strategic arms have been named. President Carter's Directive 59 on "limited nuclear war" was directly connected with plans to go over to weapons systems of that kind. Its aim was to plan a nuclear war in which the aggressor could rely on preventing a retaliatory nuclear strike.

Of course, all this is complete and utter fantasy: If a nuclear war is unleashed, it will not be possible to confine it within some kind of "limited" bounds. Moreover, it is impossible to deprive the "other side" of the capability of making a retaliatory nuclear strike against the aggressor. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries gave clear, unambiguous warnings on that score in the Warsaw declaration of 15 May 1980. Stressing that they "have not, have never had and will not have any other strategic doctrine than a defensive one, and have no, have had no and will have no intentions of creating a nuclear first strike potential," they declared firmly that "while the NATO bloc exists and while it continues to build up its military potential in the desire to achieve military superiority, the Warsaw Pact states will adopt all necessary measures to maintain their defense capability at the necessary level."

The creators of the "limited nuclear war" plan clearly intended to make use of this doctrine to instill into people's minds the idea of the permissibility and acceptability of a nuclear conflict, so as to lessen the peoples' vigilance. At the same time the creation and deployment of a nuclear first strike potential is capable of rendering the policy of leading imperialist circles even more reckless and intensifying the "temptation" to unleash nuclear aggression in the illusory hope of victory or at least immunity. All this amounts to an exacerbation of the risk of nuclear catastrophe.

Fourth, in some fields the arms race, as noted in the Soviet Union's memorandum to the 35th UN General Assembly session, is already "approaching the mark beyond which the possibility of effectively curbing it my means of agreements based on mutual control could be lost."

This applies to a number of important fields in the development of strategic arms. It is known that both the SALT I treaty and the SALT II treaty envisage that with a view to ensuring confidence in the observance of their provisions, the sides will utilize national technical monitoring facilities in accordance with the generally accepted norms of international law, and will not hinder each other's use of such facilities.

However, if strategic nuclear weapons systems emerge which by virtue of their technical specifications or method of deployment are not detectable by national technical facilities, the elaboration of agreements on limiting or reducing them would come up against the impossibility of monitoring the fulfillment of the relevent commitments.

Strategic destabilization would then take place, whereby the arms race would inevitably become even more headlong. But this is precisely the direction in which the development of events is pushed by the measures adopted by U.S. ruling circles in the sphere of the development and design of new strategic nuclear weapons systems.

The features of the current stage of the arms race are bound to cause concern. In the aforementioned memorandum the Soviet Union stated squarely and candidly: "The question is simply this: Either the world follows the path of nonuse of force, the path of disarmament and equitable mutually advantageous cooperation or it will be plunged into the bottomless pit of an unstoppable arms race and escalation of armed conflicts fraught with the gravest consequences for mankind." These words are neither exaggeration nor rhetoric. The fact is that the entire future course of world history hinges on the arms race being halted before it is too late.

Is this possible in present conditions? Does not the current complication of the international situation place insuperable obstacles in the way of the solution of this task? The answer of the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and all peace-loving states and the answer of all peoples to these questions is the same: It is necessary and possible to halt the arms race. [paragraph continues]

There are solid grounds for this conclusion. No matter what adventurist plans certain American figures may be hatching, the national interests of the United States as a state and the interests of the American people as a nation would be just as much threatened as the national interests of the Soviet Union and Soviet people by an unbridled arms race and accompanying strategic destabilization and especially by the slide to nuclear war. And this applies to all other states and all other peoples. Ultimately no government and no statesman with a sense of responsibility for his people's fate can ignore this objective fact.

In the past 15-20 years a lot of experience has been accumulated in productive talks on limiting the arms race which have led to the conclusion of a number of important treaties and agreements. Although accomplishments in this sphere are far from sufficient, existing treaties and agreements are real obstacles to the further development of the arms race in certain directions.

The sixties and seventies saw the establishment of an effective machinery for talks on limiting the arms race and effecting detente, something that had never existed before. In its various components serious, businesslike talks got going on the most acute and pressing problems. Apart from Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks, consideration was given to questions on a total and general nuclear test ban, the strengthening of the nuclear nonproliferation process, the prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapons, the prevention of the creation of new types of mass destruction weapons, the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, the limitation of the sale and supply of conventional weapons and also the question of antisatellite systems. Concrete accords were already taking shape at some of the talks; others were part of the way there. In some cases work was only just starting. But everywhere there was progress, no marking time.

But with the end of the seventies this machinery began to have increasingly serious hiccups. The biggest one was the Carter administration's decision to postpone indefinitely the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Prior to this the American side had disrupted talks on the Indian Ocean, on limiting the arms trade and on some other questions. It took up a position as a result of which talks on a general and total nuclear test ban and a number of other problems began to mark time.

Of course, all this had and still has negative consequences. But the talks machinery did not cease to exist. It remains a real integral part of international relations. It is necessary to get it into full swing once again. "We want to set in motion," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "all mechanisms of peaceful and just settlement of international problems."

As its leadership has repeatedly stressed, the Soviet Union is ready to reach an understanding on the reduction or prohibition of any weapons, above all nuclear weapons and on preventing the production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons. In May the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference put forward a broad and constructive program of concrete steps to consolidate peace and promote the cause of disarmament. The USSR submitted for examination by the current UN General Assembly session the question "on some urgent measures to reduce the danger of war." Other USSR proposals on questions of disarmament and of strengthening international security still stand.

Thanks to the USSR's constructive approach new components of the talks machinery have very recently started to take shape. On the Soviet Union's initiative a discussion has begun in Geneva between USSR and U.S. representatives of questions relating to nuclear arms limitation in Europe. The Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the all-European conference plans to examine the question of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Preparations are being made at the United Nations for an international conference on creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

The struggle to halt the arms race is one of the most complex and one of the most crucial spheres of international activity. The recent development of events has made this struggle even more important to the life of mankind. To achieve victory in it is no easy matter. But nothing is impossible in this sphere. Positive prospects for the development of world affairs can and must be materialized for the sake of world peace.

CHERVOV EXPLAINS PRESENT SOVIET MBFR INITIATIVES

AU251919 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Interview by APN military observer Vasiliy Morozov, especially for the daily NARODNA ARMIYA, with Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, "responsible representative" of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff--date and place not given]

[Text] "At various stages of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the socialist countries made a considerable, constructive step forward for a rapprochement of stands. Now, there is not one aspect of these negotiations that is not likely to become the object of agreements, if the Western states had the same political will to achieve this, as the socialist countries."

This is the beginning of an interview granted, at the request of the daily NARODNA ARMIYA, to Vasiliy Morozov, APN military observer, by Lt Gen Nikolay Chervov, responsible representative of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. The interview went as follows:

Question: Would you please recall the basic initiatives of the socialist countries in recent years, aimed at rescuing the Vienna negotiations from the deadlock in which they are trapped?

Answer: Throughout almost 7 years, since the beginning of the Vienna negotiations, these initiatives have been numerous, as is known. They were all constructive and in accordance with the wishes of the partners in the negotiations.

For example, let us take the Soviet Union's initiative of withdrawing 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and a great quantity of military technical equipment from GDR territory. This was an initiative inspired by and implemented not only because of the traditionally peace-loving spirit of the USSR and its constant concern for peace, but also dictated by a striving to move the Vienna negotiations away from a dead end. The proposals of the socialist countries submitted on 10 July 1980, and envisaging the recommendation to remove 13,000 U.S. soldiers and 20,000 Soviet soldiers, in addition to the Soviet contingent unilaterally withdrawn from GDR territory, was also aimed at this goal. The socialist countries actually accept the reduction in the number of U.S. and USSR troops. The number of Soviet soldiers reduced will actually reach 40,000. Last, but not least, the socialist countries' initiative on the exchange of new facts about the number of troops serves the same purpose. In other words, thanks to the constructive and courageous approach of the socialist countries to the problems of the negotiations, a solid and realistic basis has now been created for working out the first reduction agreement.

Question: Nikolay Fyodorovich, some people in the West are trying to imply that the aforementioned actions of the socialist states are mere propaganda moves. What is your opinion on this subject?

Answer: I think that the futility of such insinuations is obvious. In the last 3 years the U.S. troops stationed in the FRG have been increased by 26,000 soldiers, while the Soviet Union has not increased its troops by even one soldier, by even one tank. It becomes quite obvious that the unilateral measures of withdrawing large military formations, as well as the new proposals submitted by the socialist countries, are by no means mere propaganda but real steps for military detente. [paragraph continues]

These measures insure a prompt achievement of agreements on the reduction of armaments in central Europe. They do not violate the security of any country. Proceeding along the path of essential concessions to the West on questions of the size of the troops envisaged for reduction at the first stage, the socialist countries were justified in expecting a constructive answer from the Western participants to the proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 10 July 1980. They were also justified in expecting a concentration of basic efforts, during the negotiations, upon the practical elaboration of the first stage of the agreement, which envisages reductions of both Soviet and American troops. The hope existed that the West would not erect any artificial barriers to the beginning of such activities.

Question: How did the Western states answer this proposal of the socialist countries? From what position did the West start the 22d regular session of the Vienna negotiations?

Answer: The last plenary sessions of this round reflected like a mirror the two principally different approaches to the problem of reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The Western participants merely limited themselves to "greeting the proposals of the socialist countries," and expressing their gratification for the readiness of the socialist countries to work out an agreement on the first stage. Unfortunately, they do not proceed any further. As usual they continue to insist upon the existence of a so-called "disproportion" in the number of troops to the advantage of the Warsaw Pact member-countries, and demand that the Soviet side should submit further data on its ground forces. They state as follows: "As long as no additional data are submitted on the Soviet ground forces, on the organizational structure of the Soviet Army, on the corps, divisions, their number and so forth, there will be no progress in the negotiations." To put it mildly, such an unconstructive stand of the Western participants is not likely to contribute to the success of the negotiations. The impression is that certain U.S. and NATO circles are avoiding businesslike talks, are protracting them and are trying to obtain disproportional additional information and such asymetric reductions which are likely to harm the socialist countries.

Question: In the long run, what is concealed behind the so-called "discussion about figures," which the Western countries are imposing upon the participants in the negotiations?

Answer: The discussion about figures which is taking place owing to the fault of the Western countries, has been going on for several years. Despite the fact that the delegations of the socialist countries do not get involved in this useless polemic, it does not mean that they agree with the data submitted on the number of NATO troops. On the contrary, the delegations of the socialist countries are seriously justified in presuming that the figures submitted by the Western states are intentionally low and do not correspond to reality. However, being aware of the fact that long discussions about figures will by no means bring the sides closer to concrete solutions, but on the contrary will lead the already started negotiatons to a deadlock, the delegations of the socialist countries refrain from submitting such approximate [otsenuchni] data. It is obviously high time for the Western participants to realize the fact that the only way out of the situation created is to admit a possible basis for the authenticity of the number of troops submitted in the reduction zone, that is to say admitting an approximate balance between the Warsaw Pact countries' forces and the NATO forces, with certain differences in their profiles and structure.

As to the request of the Western side for additional data on the Soviet ground forces, this is amazing. During the negotiations, at the request of the Western states, we have been submitting an increasing amount of data, but no concrete results have come out of this. The question justifiably arises why the Western countries are so stubbornly trying to obtain data on the organizational structure and number of the detachments, groups of units of the Soviet ground forces?

There is another "argument" which becomes perceptible from the position of the West in criticizing the socialist countries' proposals. It is a fact that in the opinion of certain Western participants in the negotiations, the size of reduction in the number of Soviet troops (20,000) proposed by the socialist countries for the first stage of reductions will be smaller than the one proposed by the Western countries (which propose to remove 30,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers). This "argument," however, should not be considered serious if we stick to the truth. To put it more precisely, when the negotiations speak about 13,000 U.S. soldiers, Western participants are claiming that this figure is a great contribution to the cause of reducing armed forces, while the one-sided withdrawal of 20,000 soldiers, already accomplished by the Soviet Union, and the additional 20,000 contained in the Soviet proposals, are being considered unimportant by the Western partners. I do not know why this is so. Obviously, something is wrong with the claims of these Western representatives who are submitting such "arguments."

Thus, we can say that during the 22d session of the Vienna negotiations no serious answer has been given to the proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 10 July 1980. Perhaps the Western partners are still waiting and will answer later? Everything is possible, and we do not want to make any guesses. However, in their first statements the Western representatives showed that they have no serious intention to reach an agreement with the socialist countries, to seek mutually acceptable solutions to the basic questions of reducing and limiting troops and armaments, or to contribute to a prompt elaboration of a first stage agreement. As in the past, the Western side deliberately proposes some unacceptable preliminary conditions and avoids with silence such important questions as freezing the troop levels of the direct Western participants in the period between the two stages of reduction, as well as the mutual reduction of armaments.

At the same time we are clearly aware of the striving of the Western countries to convince public opinion that the NATO member-countries have a serious approach to the Vienna negotiations, that they are eagerly reaching first agreements, that they are promptly reacting to all proposals of the East, but that all these efforts encounter the irreconcilable position of the USSR and of the other socialist countries on the question of figures. This approach is easily understood. Behind the smokescreen of the "discussions on figures" the public sees the unwillingness of Western countries to decisively change their stand to the advantage of a rapprochement of positions and for the sake of attaining concrete results in the Vienna negotiations.

DISARMAMENT INITIATIVES DEFENDED AGAINST 'PROPAGANDA' CHARGE

LD251619 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 47, 21 Nov 80 p 12

[Vladlen Kuznetsov article under the rubric "Frankness in Return for Frankness": "Who Has an Olive Branch"]

[Text] "The Russians talk a great deal about disarmament, probably not a year goes by without their issuing a detailed declaration or peace proposal. They realize--indeed, it is obvious--that this is fertile ground for propaganda," British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington declared. Similar ideas were also developed a week earlier--what a coincidence!--by U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. "If the United States appeared to be an opponent of arms control, this would give our opponents a colossal propaganda advantage." And the secretary of state went on to admit that confidence in the United States and the U.S. status in the world as a peace-loving country depend on the fate of the SALT II treaty.

It is statesman's duty to be concerned for their country's reputation and good name. It is equally obvious that they cannot but reckon with world public opinion. Few people nowadays dare appear in the eyes of world opinion to be supporters of the arms race.

I do not think that the world public nurses any grievance against the Soviet Union because it constantly recalls the need for real disarmament. Anyone who is silent about that is, willy-nilly, contributing to ensuring that the guns begin to speak. But, understandably, talk of disarmament displeases those who are arming themselves and those who are justifying that action.

Yesterday's "hawks" became worried when they came up against international condemnation and public resistance within America itself. No, they did not throw the switch to put the militarist production lines into neutral. They did not advocate reducing excessive military spending. They have not abandoned "gunboat diplomacy" or recalled their naval armada from the Persian Gulf. They have not withdrawn Presidential Directive 59, which heightens the risk of nuclear war. They have not dusted off the SALT II treaty, which they had shelved. No, they have merely tried to escape the infamy they brought down on the West's policy, in the assessment of James Callaghan, former leader of the British Labor Party, by setting a bad example in stepping up the arms race. They have acted as they have done many times before when they have felt the threat of isolation at home and in the international arena--they have abated their bellicose tone and begun to resort more frequently to a peace-loving vocabulary.

The Soviet Union has no need to adjust to public feeling: Its foreign policy course is entirely in line with those aspirations. It has no need to grab an olive branch out of considerations of short-term expediency of one kind or another. The olive branch is an unfailing attribute of its policy. Concern for peace and security lies at the basis of all the USSR's actions in the international arena and is a constant in its policy.

"I want to act in such a way that the whole world realizes we want peace more than anything," U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan declared. Yes, the world still has that realization to come--provided, of course, it is persuaded of this and is presented with telling evidence. James Carter would seem to have failed to do this. As for the USSR, the issue does not arise in these terms for it: The world already realizes that Moscow wants peace more than anything and--the main thing--Moscow's words are not at variance with its deeds, nor its intentions with its actions.

Yes, to return to Lord Carrington's remark, the Russians do talk a great deal about disarmament. But they act also!

As it promised, Moscow has completed the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware from central Europe. And done so despite the deterioration in the international situation and the threat of a still greater increase in the American military presence on the European Continent. Once again Moscow has reduced its defense spending, and done so despite the increased military appropriations in the United States.

If the West regards this as a "colossal propaganda advantage," the Soviet Union would willingly share it. But the laurels of peacemaker can be earned only in the field of detente, not on the path of power politics and cold war, and not in an arms race.

U.S. OFFICIAL IN ITALY SEEKING CRUISE MISSILE SITES

LD261015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 5

[Correspondent G. Zafesov report: "The Militarists Are Stubborn"]

[Text] Rome, 20 Nov--W. Perry, U.S. under secretary of defense, is in Italy. The Italian press is asking: Is not the Pentagon representative's visit associated with the forthcoming deployment of medium-range missiles on the country's territory? [paragraph continues]

Specific sites for the proposed deployment of missiles are even being mentioned, which has given rise to understandable concern not only among the population in those places, but all over the country.

Italian Defense Minister L. Lagorio hastened to give assurances that the new missiles will not be deployed at the sites named by the press. In the near future, he stated, a list of sites intended for the new American missiles will be published. Thus the minister only confirmed the intention of turning Italy into a launchpad for the new NATO missiles.

'ADDITIONAL ARMING' IN WEST EUROPE INCREASES THREAT

LD252134 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

In the European Continent there is mounting movement of protest against the realisation of the plans for the conversion of Western Europe into a launching site for new U.S. nuclear missiles. A consultative meeting of representatives of the movements of the public of 12 European countries has just ended in Amsterdam. They condemned those dangerous plans.

The West Europeans become increasingly aware that the plans, which are being implemented under the signboard of "additional arming," for a radical reequipment of U.S. nuclear-missile potential in Western Europe are by no means leading to a strengthening but, on the contrary, to a weakening of its security. They come to realize that the allusions to an "increased threat" which allegedly emanates from the Soviet missiles which are designated in the West as the SS-20 are only a false plea to impose on Western Europe qualitatively new U.S. medium-range missiles which are capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union's territory. Really, over the past decade, as was authoritatively stated from the Soviet side, the number of medium-range weapon carriers in the territory of the European part of the USSR has not been increased by a single missile, by a single plane. As for the above mentioned SS-20 missiles, these weapons are intended for the accomplishment of the same tasks which were assigned to the medium-range missiles which are replaced by them. Meanwhile the U.S. Pershing II missiles and the cruise missiles constitute a qualitatively new type of nuclear-missile weapons with a considerably increased radius of action, and their deployment in Europe breaks the established correlation of forces here.

Thus, the notorious "additional arming" is by no means a reply measure to the USSR's actions, as they in Pentagon keep telling, but the realisation of the U.S. plan which was worked out several years ago. The motive behind it became evident after the proclamation of a new nuclear strategy of the United States by President Carter in Directive No 59. The "additional arming" was exactly meant to become the basis for plans for the conduct of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, by exposing the West Europeans to a retaliatory strike. The U.S. strategists are hoping to sit snug beyond the ocean while a nuclear holocaust would rage in the old world.

Washington has also another plan. By having lured the West European allies into their missile trap (by means of the promise to ratify the SALT II treaty) and having suspended the Sword of Damocles of a "local" nuclear war over their heads, the U.S. leaders thereby create a new lever to exert pressure on them and to subordinate them to their diktat.

Is there a need to say that those goals of Washington basically contradict the vital interests of the peoples of Europe? The Europeans are aware that their security can be ensured not by "additional arming" but by curbing the race of armaments, first of all nuclear ones. This is exactly the aim of the discussion, suggested by the Soviet Union, of the question of medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Europe in organic connection with the U.S. forward-based nuclear means.

'STUDIO NINE' NOTES PRC'S INTERNAL, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD241249 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1440 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Unscheduled "Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, Soviet radio and television political observer, and Leonid Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee International Information Department chief--intercepted in progress]

[Text] [Zamyatin] ...Power. However, in this case he runs against definite complications with other groups who also lay claim to a predominant position. In particular the group which is being formed around Ye Jianying a marshal and one of oldest statesman of the Chinese Republic--rather the Chinese People's Republic...

[Zorin--interrupting] A veteran of the long march.

[Zamyatin] A veteran of the long march. Forces which were not dismissed from leading posts during the years of the Cultural Revolution are forming a bloc around him. And finally there is a third group which is hesitating between Deng Xiaoping's group and Ye Jianying's group. On several questions it takes different positions in turn and leans to one group or the other. This is Hua Guofeng's group. These are people who came to power as a result of the Cultural Revolution itself. The majority are former Hongweiping [Red Guards] who rely on and play a certain role in China because--and Deng Xiaoping is not succeeding in pushing them away or in driving them back from leadership--because more than half the CCP now consists of people who joined the party during the period of the Cultural Revolution.

These are the basic directions of China's domestic policy. We can see that some processes are taking place. Where China's foreign policy is concerned, there are no changes in China's policy in relation to anti-Sovietism, anticommunism. On the contrary, compared to what existed during Mao Zedong's period, the anti-Soviet policy has intensified many times and the exponent of this policy is none other than Deng Xiaoping. His speeches can be compared--I am not afraid of this comparison--to the period of fascist Germany when Goebbels' propaganda attacked us. Supporting my conclusion I would like to quote from his recent interview given to an Italian newspaper, which was recently reprinted in the Chinese press. This therefore confirms that this is a definite line which Deng Xiaoping and a certain section of the Chinese leadership pursue towards the Soviet Union, toward the socialist countries.

It was a long interview, but I would like to draw the attention of comrade viewers to one part where Deng Xiaoping calls on the Western states, and primarily the NATO states, to unite and arm against the Soviet Union before it is too late, as he says. If the NATO states do not stop the Soviet Union--these are the words he used--then the Soviet Union will defeat the West. Is this not an inciting speech? Is this a speech by a leader of a socialist state? Is this a socialist foreign policy? No, it is an imperialist policy. And what does he say about Socialist Vietnam? He said that in 1979 China pulled the tail of the Vietnamese tiger and that it reserves the right to give another lesson to Socialist Vietnam. This is a policy of militarism, a policy of hegemonism and of frantic anti-Sovietism.

[Zorin] And the terminology corresponds to it.

[Zamyatin] This is characteristic of present-day China's foreign policy. It is forming a bloc with the capitalist states, with the imperialist states, some of which are trying to use China for their own strategic aims against the Soviet Union. This briefly is the situation in present-day China which I am able to describe in the short time I have.

[Zorin] Thank you. Leonid Mitrofanovich, I have here a few more letters from our viewer asking what the trial of Jing Qiang and other figures of the Cultural Revolution will mean: The final consolidation of the Deng Xiaoping group's power or on the contrary, is it a sign of the intensification of the internal struggle within the Chinese leadership because of the endless postponement and changing of the trial's dates?

[Zamyatin] The fact is that the Chinese leadership follows the line of not identifying Mao Zedong with the period which he led. Now they are attempting to attribute to the judicial process against this gang of four, which was widened by the inclusion of Lin Biao, (Kang Sheng) and others, a criminal and not political character. They accuse the group of Jing Qiang of preparing to usurp power and to overthrow and assassinate Mao Zedong.

[Zorin] Yes, even physical elimination.

[Zamyatin] Yes, but no member of this group admits it, and they say that everything they have done during that period was done by them in fulfilling Mao Zedong's instructions. This is why today's Chinese leadership delays this process. It has been postponed twice already. They are trying to force these people to say whatever or not it is of benefit tho the present Chinese leadership, and primarily to Deng Xiaoping.

[Zorin] Thank you, Leonid Mitrofanovich. Dear comrades, we have answered some of your letters on the more important questions of the present international situation. We have not cited the names or surnames of all those who wrote to us since this would take a long time. We have simply tried to select for our talk questions which have attracted the attention of the majority of viewers. Thank you for your attention. Goodbye.

SOLDATOV CRITICIZES U.S. FOR UN STANCE ON AFGHANISTAN

LD251205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Intrigues of the Enemies of Afghanistan"]

[Text] New York--There has been a clear attempt by certain countries to divert the attention of delegates at the current UN General Assembly session away from discussing the most urgent contemporary problems and to focus it on farfetched issues. This is also the aim of the discussion of the question "on the situation in Afghanistan," which has been forced on the session.

As far back as September, 1 week before the session opened, the head of the U.S. delegation at the United Nations stated to correspondents that the main themes of the assembly's discussion would be "Kampuchea and Afghanistan." The Chinese delegation warmly supported the desire of the United States and some of its allies to bring these issues to the forefront. These states' representatives stepped up their vigorous, behind-the-scenes activity, trying to enlist other delegations' support.

The Afghan revolution's enemies are distorting the picture of the events which have taken place in Afghanistan and are casting aspersions on the Soviet Union's policy. "Together with its accomplices, imperialism is waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan," O.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's representative at the United Nations, stated. "Neighboring states, particularly Pakistan, are providing their territory as a bridgehead for aggressive actions and subversive operations against the DRA. It is no secret to anyone that the Pakistani territory adjoining Afghanistan is covered with a dense network of camps and support bases where the cutthroats and mercenaries termed 'rebels' and 'fighters for the faith' by the Western propaganda media are equipped, trained and the dropped into Afghanistan."

A few days ago the U.S. Defense Department and the CIA again refused to "confirm or deny" the report about U.S. weapons being supplied to the insurgents. But the truth will come out. The recently published UN "white paper on the DRA" contains irrefutable evidence of flagrant interference in that country's internal affairs by the special services of the United States, China, Britain, Pakistan and Egypt. Sometimes such facts even penetrate the U.S. press. The local newspapers recently wrote that U.S. military equipment is being openly shipped by truck from Pakistan into Afghanistan. By these actions the United States, which maintains diplomatic relations with the DRA, is flagrantly violating the UN Charter.

The fact that the Basmaks have been armed with chemical weapons was again confirmed recently. A U.S. magazine reported that Federal Laboratories of Pennsylvania, an official Pentagon contractor, has been arming the insurgents with "chemical filled" grenades and this not without the help of government departments. This is the other side of the talk about "democracy" and "human rights" so frequently heard from representatives of the United States and some of its allies.

Good news has been coming from Afghanistan recently. "Significant results have been achieved in the cause of further normalizing the situation in the country," Afghan Foreign Minister Mohammad Dost said in his speech at the session. "The Afghan people are fully determined to follow the path of economic and social progress."

U.S. politicians are forced to recognize that the insurgents do not enjoy the sympathy of the population, which supports the lawful authorities. New York TIMES military observer Drew Middleton noted with regret a few days ago that "there is little prospect of stepping up the insurgents' activity this winter." The worse things are with the Basmaks, the more help the United States strives to give them. A political settlement of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan requires primarily the ending of intervention and the holding of direct talks between Afghanistan and its neighbours.

SKALKIN VIEWS GRAIN EXPORTERS CONFERENCE, U.S. 'DIKTAT'

LD251151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 5

[Correspondent O. Skalkin dispatch: "Against Commonsense"]

[Text] Sydney, 17 Nov--The international conference of grain-exporting countries, which has ended in Adelaide, reflected the pointlessness of the embargoes on deliveries which were shortsightedly imposed by the Carter administration. Usually at this type of meeting the world market situation is discussed, price policies are agreed, and other practical questions confronting those states for which the production and sale of grain on foreign markets are a particularly important part of the economy are coordinated. Among the participants in the Adelaide meeting were representatives of the EEC, Canada, Argentina, Australia and the United States. This time the debate centered around one question--revoking the discriminatory measures by which Washington intended to pressure the Soviet Union.

A meeting of Australian farmers held in Canberra not long before the conference adopted the decision to obtain from the government an end to the embargo, which is harming wheat producers. The facts revealed during the debate in Adelaide only confirmed that such opinions are also shared by grain growers in other countries. Taking account of the overwhelming sentiments, most conference participants, as the financial review newspaper said, officially "disputed the commercial expediency of banning grain sales to the Soviet Union." Here it was noted that the notorious U.S. sanctions have not achieved their aim and are rebounding on their initiators. Judging by newspaper reports, U.S. representative D. Hathaway, who had come to Adelaide with instructions to uphold the embargo if only until the expiry of the current U.S. President's term, found himself practically isolated at the conference. Moreover he had to ward off persistent rebukes to the United States of playing a dishonest game: While forcing their allies to support the embargo, the Americans are selling off their surpluses on their partners' traditional markets, contrary to guarantees given.

As expected, the attempt to reason with the United States was not successful. The U.S. delegation managed to secure an extension of the embargo "at least until 20 January 1981." The Australian representatives did not justify the expectations of their farmers. Argentina, on the other hand, expressed the firm intention to trade with whomever it wished. Reservations expressed by other meeting participants are also evidence of the growing opposition to the American diktat.

REPUBLICANS MUST HEED REJECTION OF 'POLITICAL ADVENTURISM'

LD251535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 3

[From the V. Sisnev "International Review": "Will the Lession do any Good?" --first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] Where, following Carter's election defect, will his notorious Directive 59 stand? I suspect this directive probably gave Americans quite a fright and played a significant role on voting day, writes A. Samolobov, chief scientific worker at the Institute of Experimental Veterinary Science of Siberia and the Far East (Krasnoobsk settlement, Novosibirskaya Oblast).

There is no denying that the presidential directive, which you would think would be top secret, was given publicity just to create in the country a psychological climate of readiness for "limited" nuclear war, thoroughly frightened potential Carter voters. It is difficult to calculate to what extent this element contributed to his downfall on 4 November. The citizens of the United States were in a position to and did present many different accounts to their President.

It is appropriate to note there that the nuclear doctrine of the bankrupt White House tenant produced an equally "strong" impression in West European countries, far from all of which are ready to obey unquestioningly Washington directives. This became clear enough at the session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group which ended last Friday in Brussels, where Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium and then the FRG refused to fulfill in full the obligation to increase their military expenditure imposed on them.

Regarding the White House, the deplorable way in which the 4-year presidential term is ending did not affect its decision to fulfill the social instructions of the military-industrial complex come what may. On the eve of the Brussles talks the American director of the NATO Nuclear Planning Department D. Martin stated demonstratively at a press conference that Directive 59 would become "the most important element in general NATO nuclear strategy."

In the last few days a kind of feverish haste has been observed in the actions of the outgoing U.S. administration. It is hastening to make plans for a bigger military budget, to put maximum pressure on its allies with the aim of making them follow its example and to speed up the programs for the development of new forms of mass destruction weapons. The New York TIMES of 11 November explained this with the argument that the Carter administration (according to unnamed administration spokesmen) is hurrying to "avert a potential confrontation between Western Europe and the Reagan administration."

But all this bustle is much more reminiscent of a desire to tie the new administration's hand's in advance at a time when out knowledge of its practical program can only be cleaned from preelection declarations and when, whether it likes it or not, it is incapable of stopping the political bankrupt who will retain power for another 2 months yet.

Much more will be said and written about the 1980 presidential elections. Different, frequently diametrically opposed viewpoints will be expressed. But even the most biased judges cannot dispute one fact: They were a nationwide protest against political adventurism. It must be hoped that the new administration will draw the right conclusions both from the results of the voters' expression of their wishes, so unfortunate for its predecessors, and from another striking social phenomenon. [paragraph continues]

In the United States, literally in all the states, a great many "save society committees", which have as their aim the changing of the country's foreign policy, have sprung up during the latter period of the Carter administration. And these committees cannot be written off, as is accepted practice, as "Red activities"; they unite citizens from the most diverse social strata up to the very highest.

The latest one to appear, which emerged after the elections, the "Committee for National Security," includes eminent professional politicians, academics, and representatives of trade union, youth and womens organizations. At a press conference on the occasion of its formation P. Warnke, former director of the government Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, made a statement addressed directly to the next White House incumbent: "It is time the United States understood that foreign policy problems cannot be resolved by military means, and U.S. defense strength will not be increased by devoting massive sums to military aims."

EFFORTS TO 'UPDATE' COCOM SANCTIONS LISTS CRITICIZED

LD251657 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[G. Deynichenko article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Despite Pressure"]

[Text] The flimsiness of Washington's policy of trade and economic "sanctions" against the USSR, which was designed to be a constituent part of the U.S. antidetente policy, was obvious right from the start. This is now being admitted with increasing frequency even by those American press organs which zealously supported the administration's measures to curtail Soviet-American trade relations and Washington's desire to impose that policy on its partners.

Reflecting profoundly on Washington's discriminatory policy in the sphere of international trade, NEWSWEEK was forced recently to admit that "the West's economic sanctions against Moscow are starting to crumble." The Washington POST for its part calls the restrictions on trade with the USSR imposed by the White House "unproductive." As regards U.S. business circles, their representatives are increasingly frequently criticizing Washington's stance, which, they are convinced, is detrimental to the United States above all.

You might think that all this would be enough to make people take a sober look at things and draw the necessary conclusions. But the American administration is pressing on with its former zeal. IZVESTIYA has already reported (see issue No 214) the increased repression against those American businessmen who disagree with the pernicious policy of "trade sanctions."

The United States is using the same strong-arm tactics with regard to its partners who are seeking to maintain normal trade ties with our country.

Washington for example, is trying to widen the powers of the infamous Cocom--NATO's "Coordinating Committee for Export Control", which has long been used as a tool of cold war. The lists which it has drawn up of "strategic commodities," whose export to the socialist countries is prohibited, have included the most innocuous articles. By using Cocom's "criteria" it is almost possible to ban the export of ... buttons from NATO countries. For this it was enough to proclaim them a "commodity of strategic significance."

The process of normalizing international trade practically buried the notorious Cocom lists. But since the spring of this year the United States has been actively seeking to "update" them and extend the range of commodities mentioned in them. Not content with this, Washington is putting direct pressure on its Western partners in an attempt to wreck their previously agreed contracts with socialist countries, notably the USSR.

As follows from a recent report in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, large-scale and long-term contracts, that is, precisely those in which West European business circles are interested, have become an object of the U.S. administration's special attention. As is known, the implementation of such deals is provided for in the Soviet Union's official agreements with, in particular, France and the FRG. People on the other side of the ocean are most annoyed at our country's contracts with the West German firms of Mannesmann and Kloeckner, France's Creusot-Loire and certain others.

"Washington, "NEWSWEEK writes, "energetically informed the West German Government of its disapproval of the contract concluded by the Kloeckner company." In other words, the United States is undertaking overt subversive actions against the normal development of trade relations, not in the least embarrassed that the FRG Government, for example, has clearly stated its desire to fulfill its commitments under agreements with the Soviet Union. Other European countries have also taken a similar stand.

Such a crude U.S. policy should be regarded as overt interference in its partners' trade policies and as an attempt to revise the provisions of the all-European conference's Final Act. To Washington's chagrin, its pressure on West European countries is not yet producing the desired result. The desire of the majority of countries to preserve normal business contacts with the USSR clearly attests that people in West Europe value the fruits of detente and do not want to renounce its gains.

AFGHAN 'BANDITS' HOLD WASHINGTON PRESS CONFERENCE

LD251622 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov, TASS--Official Washington has received with outstretched arms the two heads of bandit formations of Afghan counter-revolutionaries who have arrived here for American assistance in stepping up the "undeclared war" against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The visiting bandits--Saduddin Shapun and Said Bahauddin Majruh, were received with honours at the U.S. Congress by Senators Richard Lugar, David Moynihan and Bill Bradley.

Speaking at a press conference after the audience with the American legislators, these bandits described the meeting on Capitol Hill as "very useful." They said they discussed questions of American assistance, including financial and "moral" assistance. Obviously on the prompting of the senators, the two counter-revolutionaries denied inten to press in Washington for deliveries of American arms to their bandit formations. But local observers believe that questions of increasing U.S. military aid to the counter-revolutionary bands are on the agenda of these visitors' official meetings in the American Capital.

The envoys of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries said they also intended to have meetings with representatives of the U.S. State Department and with Newman, the head of the "non-government" organization for providing assistance to "Afghan refugees," as the Afghan counter-revolutionaries are called in the United States, that has been set up under the aegis of the CIA. Newman is a member of the foreign policy "transitional group" of the new Republican administration.

Saduddin Shpun, one of the counter-revolutionaries, noted that questions of the further invigoration of the so called "resistance forces" in Afghanistan--the counter-revolutionary groupings supported by Washington and Beijing and taking part in the "undeclared war" against the DRA--were also discussed during the meeting in the Senate.

The right-wing forces in the United States are using the visit by the ringleaders of Afghan counter-revolutionaries as a pretext for fanning up a malicious hysteria against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, against the movement by the region's peoples for genuine sovereignty and national independence, as a pretext for new attacks on the government and people of the DRA.

U.S. INDIAN OCEAN PRESENCE LINKED WITH PRC ASIAN POLICY

LD251221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Chugrov article under the rubric: "A Dangerous Deal": "International Themes"]

[Text] The situation in the Indian Ocean is becoming increasingly tense, especially in the northwest corner. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown openly admits that the U.S. naval force concentrated in the vicinity of the Arabian Peninsula is the strongest ever assembled there. A show of strength in the Persian Gulf threatens to become a large-scale interventionist act against sovereign states.

Washington is using the current conflict in the northwest corner of the Indian Ocean as an excuse for the frantic buildup of its military presence there. Under slogans like "the defense of Western interests" the United States has arrogated to itself the job of policing the region. But, since this is diverting a considerable proportion of the U.S. Armed Forces, it is looking for allies to guard its "rear" in other parts of the world.

Washington's active partner in Asia is Beijing, whose strategic interests, China's leaders declare, coincide with those of the United States. Since its aggression against Socialist Vietnam China has been stepping up its threats to "punish" neighboring states and is supporting the Pol Pot ilk who butchered the Kampuchean people. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO maintains that China "must liberate" more than 200 "temporarily lost" islands and reefs.

It is significant that, whenever the situation deteriorates in the Near or Middle East, Beijing steps up its provocations against its neighbors in South and Southeast Asia in unison with the aggressive forces of imperialism. This time it is stirring up separatist feeling in northeast India, allowing its territory to be used for training saboteurs and providing them with sophisticated weapons. Beijing agents have established bases in the Chittagong Hills for gangs carrying out provocations in the neighboring Indian states. The militarization of Tibet continues apace, and China is making increasing use of Chinese-occupied Indian territories and the Pakistan-controlled part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir to commit provocations against Afghanistan and India.

Washington and Beijing's joint efforts to arm Pakistan are a graphic example of the coincidence of their interests. The Indian press bears witness to the fact that the United States has already supplied weapons and military equipment worth a large sum to Islamabad. Military goods are pouring into Pakistan from China in an endless stream via the Karakoram Highway, which the Indian press has dubbed "the road of aggression."

China is building up an atmosphere of confrontation along its borders with many of its neighbors in Southeast Asia and is supporting antigovernment groupings in those countries. Beijing is helping Washington to destabilize the situation in Asia and in the Near and Middle East and in so doing is creating the conditions for interfering in the internal affairs of countries in the region. The strategic aims and practical actions of U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemonism and their policies of international freebooting and diktat are thus combined. This policy is flagrantly at variance with the developing countries' interests.

LAZHIN: GANG OF FOUR TRIAL SIGNAL TO UNITED STATES'

OW260618 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Lazhin commentary]

[Excerpts] The world press is unanimous that the trial now in progress in Beijing is a political game. We feel this is a very justified view. What merits attention is the fact that there is an attempt beind this to shift responsibility to the so-called gang of four, Lin Biao and their cohorts for all the defeats suffered and all the lawless and despotic actions taken during the past 20 years, primarily during the Cultural Revolution. Besides, there is an attempt to make it appear as if Mao Zedong and those in power today who have become the plaintiffs had nothing whatsoever to do with any of the various kinds of atrocities of the Cultural Revolution period. This proposition is (?untenable).

What was and still is on the lips of every Chinese is the "gang of five." Everyone knows that everything the Gang of Four did was done under the instructions or with the approval of Mao Zedong.

According to many observers, political struggle among those at the top level in Beijing was not the only reason for Lin Biao's disappearance. We suspect that his disappearance also had something to do with the turn in relations between the United States and China. In 1971 preparations were made for U.S. President Nixon's visit to China. This visit resulted in the semiofficial relationship initially established between Beijing and Washington, a relationship designed to oppose the realization of socialism. To Mao Zedong, who had always nursed a secret hope of having a closer relationship with U.S. imperialism, this was a development with which he could not but feel pleased. What made the U.S. Government hesitate at the time was that the radicals among the Beijing leadership might possibly obstruct their efforts to become closer to China. The U.S. felt that this radical group did not want a normalization of relations between the United States and China. This suspicion of the U.S. Government was evident in an interview given by Zhou Enlai to U.S. observer Reston and published just 1 month before Lin Biao's disappearance, on 10 August 1971, in the New York TIMES. To be exact, this was not an account of the interview. Rather, it was a record of the talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries. Reston hinted that some influential soldiers were obstacles to normalization. In this way, the U.S. side made it known that it was the senior Chinese military officers who obstructed closer ties between China and the United States. This gave the hint to China. One month later, Lin Biao was removed from the political stage.

Therefore, the current Beijing trial against the supporters of Mao Zedong which include some army leaders, is a secret signal given the United States by the Chinese leaders. The meaning of this message is to assure the United States that the line for a close relationship between the United States and China is a correct one and that whoever tries to prevent this will definitely be overthrown in the same way Lin Biao and his followers were.

B-52 FLIGHT SYMBOLIZES JAPAN'S STATUS AS 'SWORD CARRIER'

OW260648 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Several days ago, 18 B-52 strategic bombers landed at Kadena Airbase on Okinawa. Political commentator Sergey Vladimirov has the following comment on this flight:

This was the fourth flight to Okinawa by U.S. long-range strategic bombers since the beginning of this year. Commentators in Japan regard the recent frequent B-52 flights as preparation for using Okinawa as a base for operations in the Middle East and Persian Gulf area by the Rapid Deployment Force.

Okinawa has long been used as a relay point for carrying troops and equipment to various areas of the world where the United States has felt the need to demonstrate its muscle. It was bombers from Okinawa that bombed Vietnam during the Vietnamese war, and Okinawa has now become a training ground to drill U.S. troops in military actions involving nuclear weapons.

There are about 120 U.S. military bases in Japan at present. It is difficult to remove doubts as to the necessity of those bases however hard Japan tries to explain that they are pursuing goals defined by the so-called Japan-U.S. security treaty and that these bases are needed for the defense of Japan. This is because the U.S. bases in Japan have repeatedly been used as bases for the movement of U.S. forces. The recent flight of B-52 bombers to Okinawa is no exception to this practice.

A large fleet comprised of over 40 vessels is now being assembled in the Persian Gulf area. Many of those ships are there after making port in Japan. This assembly of the U.S. fleet in the southwest Asian sea zone is a cause of tension in this area. At the same time, assertions are being made in some quarters of Japan and the United States that the Persian Gulf area comes within the applicable range of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. The treaty's applicable range is defined as the Far East.

This geographically distorted interpretation exposes the goals--which are hardly laudable--their policies are seeking. The Persian Gulf has nothing to do with Japan's defense, and the developments in the area will not threaten the security of Japan. It is clear that the United States is maneuvering to drag Japan into a scene of conflict it has created at a place far away from Japan. In short, Japan is indirectly involved in the U.S. strategy toward southwest Asia. This policy followed by Japan's ruling clique in concert with the United States is causing apprehension among the people of the world as well as among Japan's [word indistinct]. Japan's concessions to the United States under circumstances where various peoples in Asia are involved in disputes will entail the most serious consequences whatever [words indistinct].

In the eyes of various Asian peoples, Japan is increasingly seen as a "sword carrier" in Asia for the United States. The flight of the U.S. B-52 bombers to Okinawa [words indistinct].

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN USSR FOR TALKS WITH GROMYKO

LD251900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1802 GMT 25 Nov 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Viktor Levin and Igor Charikov]

[Excerpts] The foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, Dugersuren, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government on an official friendly visit. During this visit talks will be held between Comrade Dugersuren and the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko. Touched upon in these talks will be international problems of mutual interest and the strengthening of the fraternal relations between our countries.

KAMPUCHEA'S BU THONG INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD252012 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Nov, TASS--The decision of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea to hold early next year general elections to the supreme bodies of state power has been welcomed by the country's population with tremendous enthusiasm, a TASS correspondent was told in an interview by Bu Thong, chairman of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea (NUFSK). All Kampucheans have actively joined in the mass election campaign. Groups of propagandists, including representatives of NUFSK and People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, have left for different provinces of the country. They are to explain the policy of the country's government and the significance of the forthcoming elections for a further development of the Kampuchean revolution.

In the period of the rule of the bloody regime of Chinese placemen, Bu Thong recalled, arbitrary rule and terror reigned in Kampuchea. The military "administrators" appointed by Pol Pot and his accomplices could at their own discretion condemn to death thousands of people.

The current preparations for elections, he went on to say, are evidence of the stability of the situation in Kampuchea, the successes in rehabilitating the economy and reviving national culture, which have been scored by our people over the two years after the victory of the revolution. Thanks to the efforts of the people's power, tens of thousands schools have opened, and hundreds of thousands children began learning. Medical aid centres have opened in the countryside and towns. The selfless labour effort by the Kampuchean peasants has made it possible to eliminate the danger of famine. This year's harvest will, according to preliminary estimates, be twice as big as last years'. There is no doubt that our successes today are inseparably linked with the enormous and disinterested aid rendered to us by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and the other fraternal socialist countries.

All this, Bu Thong said in conclusion, is evidence of the great prestige of the people's power. We do not doubt that the Kampucheans will vote for true patriots of the homeland.

KAMPUCHEA 'ALREADY RECOVERED' FROM POL POT YEARS

LD260913 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Yu. Ravrovskiy "Travel Notes": "Kampuchea: A Country on the March"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh--Moscow--A journey of 1,000 km along Kampuchea's roads and in particular the days spent in the western provinces close to Thailand gave me an opportunity to see for myself that the Kampuchean people's enemies are completely unable to grasp the fact that their hopes of regaining their lost positions are futile.

In Siem Reap Province, a Thai reconnaissance aircraft circled. On the road linking Phnom Penh with Kompong Som, the country's only deep water port, I saw the shells of trucks burned by the Pol Pot bandits. Kampuchean and Vietnamese soldiers guarding bridges and most dangerous sectors on the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som Highway told me that the bandits make their way from their bases in Thailand by the mountain tracks and pounce like wolves on vehicles which have fallen behind the column or individual travelers. At the very end of my stay in Kampuchea I heard about yet another bloody crime by the Pol Pot men--they stoped a passenger train on its way to the capital from the city of Battambang and killed more than 100 passengers.

Of course, all these hostile sallies are incapable of wrecking the restoration process, but they do make the Kampuchean people and government divert considerable forces and resources to defense needs, which is having an effect on the rate of normalization of life. Despite the acute shortage of workers, particularly men (as a result of the annihilation of the population, particularly the male population, by Pol Pot's supporters, women and children now make up the vast majority of the country's inhabitants), new military units are being formed. Detachments of the people's militia operate alongside regular subunits. In practically every village, at the river crossing and by the food depots, I saw young men--little more than boys--and young women armed with captured Chinese submachineguns, American bazookas and grenades.

The Kampucheans are being helped greatly by the servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army, who are in the country at the request of the Kampuchean people's Revolutionary Council and in accordance with the provisions of the Kampuchean-Vietnamese treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. They are instantly recognizable by their green pith helmets and the lighter skin of their smiling faces. The Vietnamese are not only helping in the fight against the continuing attempts by Pol Pot supporters to step up their raids across the Thai-Kampuchean border. Engineer units of the Vietnamese People's Army are repairing roads and bridges blown up by Pol Pot's retreating soldiers and are building houses for the peasants. Military hospitals are giving medical assistance to the civilian population, who are still suffering from the consequences of 4 years of hard labor, hunger and humiliation. I saw the rapture with which Kampucheans greeted amateur artistic performances by a Vietnamese military unit. Graceful Kampuchean women presented garlands of flowers to the Vietnamese men, who were flushed with the fast dancing and with embarrassment. One dancer, a native of Ho Chi Minh city, told me about his military unit's military and peaceful deeds, about their friendship with Kampuchean servicemen and with the civilian population and about his dreams of returning home soon and going to work in the port again. "I do not know how soon my dreams will be fulfilled. Our troops will leave Kampuchean when the country's government asks them to, when the threat to its independence and security from the Chinese expansionists in collusion with American imperialism and other reactionary forces disappears."

I could say and write a great deal about the rebirth of the Kampuchean nation--it is taking place in all salients. But perhaps the main impression remaining from my tour of Kampuchea is that its inhabitants have already recovered from the tragedy they went through. They feel that they are their country's masters and are fully determined to restore and defend their land.

KHARKOV SEES THAILAND AS U.S.-PRC 'BRIDGEHEAD'

LD260226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 25 Nov 80

["Why Are They Arming Thailand?"--TASS headline"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS)--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A U.S. military delegation has held talks in Bangkok with Thai authorities about new deliveries of American weapons. It is reported that the talks included discussion of matters related to the provision of spare parts for the servicing of American military equipment now arriving in Thailand.

According to THE FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW, since the middle of this year the scale and rate of American arms delivereies to Thailand have noticeably increased. The supply of American weapons to the Thai Army "has never been so intensive." Washington has not been slow to take advantage of the increase in tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border. It arranged an "airlift" in June to the former American bases in Thailand and began sending tanks and artillery by air to that country. At the same time, American cargo ships set off for Thai ports carrying armored personnel carriers and other types of arms.

The U.S. military delegation has also been holding talks in Bangkok about the delivery of American fighter-bombers and the sending of a new group of military instructors to train Thai military personnel.

The ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet have become frequent visitors to Thai waters. In 2 and a half months, from the end of June to mid-September, 10 American warships dropped anchor there, including a nuclear cruiser. The Pentagon top brass are frequent visitors in the Thai capital. The U.S. Air Force commander for the Pacific theater, the commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet and many others have been there. In turn, Thai military officials and policiticans are going across the ocean one after another. Deputy Premier Thanat Khoman, back from Washington the other day, said he was given assurances in the American capital that Thailand can rely on continued, energetic military support from the new U.S. administration.

The United States wants to use Thailand as a sort of lever to expand its military presence in Southeast Asia, to regain the positions lost as a result of the failure of the aggression against Vietnam. There is a coming together of the strategic interests of Washington and Beijing in this region with the specific aim of creating tension in Southeast Asia, drawing the ASEAN countries into a confrontation with their Indochinese neighbours and intimidating these countries with the mythical "Vietnamese threat."

Beijing and Washington are jointly weaving political intrigues in connection with the plans to convene a so-called "International conference on Kampuchea," continuing to put their stake on the Pol Pot hangmen who have been thrown out of Kampuchea. Thailand has been made a bridgehead for the implementation of these American-Chinese plans, which run counter to the desires of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, stability and mutually beneficial cooperation.

PAP REPORT ON SEARCH OF SOLIDARITY OFFICE CITED

LD251542 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov, TASS--PAP agency reports that at yesterday's press conference at the procurator general's office a deputy procurator general had provided journalists with details about the investigation into the case concerning the divulging of a secret document, which was discovered in the premises of a branch of the "Solidarity" Trade Union in Mazowsze region. This document, it was stated at the press conference, contains information that constitutes a state secret. The source of the leaking of the document and also the persons who engaged in its duplication and circulation were established in the course of the investigation. These persons were arrested in accordance with the existing legislation.

POLISH METALLURGY MINISTER BEGINS COOPERATION TALKS

LD252120 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Zbigniew Szalajda, the Polish minister of metallurgy, has started talks in Moscow today. He will talk about problems of cooperation in the construction of the Katowice steelworks. The Soviet Union participated in the erection of the steelworkers' first project capable of producing 4.5 million tons of steel annually. The USSR is at present helping with the construction of another project of similar capacity. The steelworks will work exclusively on the basis of Soviet ore supplies.

PINKOWSKI SPEECH AT MEETING OF UNIONS REPORTED

LD251734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of industrial trade unions has been held in Warsaw. It was addressed by Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. He said, in particular, that neither the party nor the socialist system could be held wholly to blame for the difficulties that have arisen in Poland. The reasons for this have to be sought elsewhere, and the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum specified these reasons. We realize that we have not done everything yet, but we are not afraid of difficult problems and we will not retreat from their solution. Only 3 months have passed. It is difficult to immediately achieve tangible results in such a short time. Nevertheless, we can state in no uncertain terms that today we are on the right road, and elements of renewal in all our affairs are already visible. We also realize we will not manage to immediately eliminate difficulties in the fulfillment of plan tasks by workers at enterprises. We hope that the industrial trade unions will help us a great deal. It should not be forgotten that the country has highly qualified specialists and a strong industrial potential. It is now important to use all this more fully and to produce more goods for consumption.

At the moment, the government has no choice but to agree to demands for pay raises. The government is counting on help from the trade unions, Pinkowski said.

In his speech to the meeting Szyszka, chairman of the Consultative Commission of Industrial trade unions to which 30 industrial and other self-managing trade unions belong, said: We need a strong party, state and trade union movement in the present crisis situation. There will be no real renewal in the country without this. We do not want to live in a state of chaos. We must not wait passively. We've had enough arguing, struggling for prestige, and personal attacks. People who have compromised themselves must go. We will not allow the central trade unions to be buried. It is not just the leaders of the central trade unions who bear responsibility for the situation that has arisen in the country. We need an objective assessment of the work of both central trade unions and of the whole trade union movement.

During the discussions speakers stressed that the government regarded the old trade unions as a scapegoat, supposedly impeding the achievement of agreement with the new Solidarity trade unions. The mass media are not paying due attention to the work of industrial trade unions. They are writing more about Solidarity. We demand, it was stressed at the meeting, an even-handed approach to us by state bodies. The delegates adopted a statement which points out that industrial trade unions have every moral right and duty to speak on behalf of the working people. We will never find ourselves in opposition to the socialist system. We condemn opportunism and other negative manifestations in our affairs. We remain prepared to work for the good of socialism in the country. We will not consent to the annulment of the achievements of socialism in the country and in the trade union movement over the last 36 years. We categorically deny that the trade unions are responsible for the situation that has arisen in Poland.

PZPR JOURNAL CITED ON ANTISOCIALIST FORCES ATTACKS

LD260926 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0650 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Nov (TASS)--The PZPR Central Committee journal IDEOLOGY: POLITICS [IDEOLOGIA: POLITYKA] focuses attention on the activization of antisocialist forces in Poland which have stepped up attacks on the PZPR and socialist gains of working people. The main aim of the antisocialist forces, the journal writes, is to use the present crisis to undermine the foundations of the socialist system in the Polish People's Republic. They see the removal of the PZPR from the political arena and introduction of "fair political play" which would enable them to seize power as the main way to achieve their aims. For them the crisis in Poland serves as a pretext for intensifying subversive activities. They do not analyze, but only exaggerate mistakes. They strive not to overcome them but to use them as a pretext for attacking the party and the organs of state power. Therefore, they incite the escalation of economic demands which cannot be fulfilled, to undermine the national economy. They are trying to impose on the workers' environment political demands embellished with "democratic" phraseology which overstep the framework of socialist principles.

The journal notes that the antisocialist "committee for the defense of workers," which had existed in isolation, has become particularly active. This and other antisocialist groups have long been striving to exploit the mistakes of the party and organs of people's power. They are trying to worm their way into workers' circles and to palm off antisocialist slogans. In doing so, they use a disguise which often prevents the true nature of their subversive actions from being revealed. Capitalization on mistakes and difficulties is an old method of attacking a state system. They work on the principle "the worse the better," and thus inflict harm on the whole of society.

The authors of such ideas are forgetting, the journal writes, that the Polish people already paid a high price through the years of the Hitlerite occupation for such a political enactment. All citizens of Poland are aware that these political concepts have been strictly condemned by history and are consigned to the past. It is necessary to strengthen the struggle against antisocialist forces which hamper the normalization of the situation in the country.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON LATE HARVESTING EFFORTS CITED

LD251529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto report under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers" and under the general headline "Day's News": "Helping the Countryside"]

[Text] Warsaw--The difficult situation, particularly over the sugar beet harvest, which has arisen in the country's agriculture requires the mobilization of all reserves, the PZPR Central Committee organ TRYBUNA LUDU points out today.

The newspaper describes the assistance now being given to farmers by the labor collectives of enterprises, by students and school children and by servicemen.

Last Saturday and Sunday were marked by vigorous work in the fields. TRYBUNA LUDU notes that, with total harvests far smaller than last year, the struggle is underway for literally every kilo of potatoes and sugar beet. In Warsaw Voivodship, for example, over 1,000 people from 22 industrial enterprises came to help the rural workers last Sunday. The newspaper quotes similar examples in its correspondents' reports from Tarnobrzeg, Poznan, Wroclaw and other voivodships. The main aim of the day, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes, is to harvest every last fruit from the fields.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMICHEV VISIT TO CSSR

Speech at Kladno

LD251537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Prague, 18 Nov, TASS--The Days of Soviet Culture taking place here have become a real festival of the multinational art of the land of the soviets. Meetings of the Czechoslovak public with guests from the Soviet Union promote the further deepening of all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries and the spiritual rapprochement of their peoples.

Today the delegation of figures active in Soviet culture and art to the Days of Soviet Culture in Czechoslovakia met with working people in the metallurgical workers' city of Kladno. A mass meeting took place, at which the head of the delegation, P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, spoke. He conveyed greetings and best wishes to the representatives of the Czechoslovak working class from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet people, the delegation leader said, value highly their friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Czechoslovak people. The cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR is socialist internationalism in action.

The same day a plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries from 1981-1985 was signed in Prague.

Meeting With Husak

LD260901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Prague, 19 Nov, TASS--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, heading a delegation of Soviet art and culture figures at the Soviet culture festival in Czechoslovakia.

In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation the successful development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations fully in keeping with the accords reached at meetings between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and countries was noted. It was stressed that close cooperation in all spheres of social life and reciprocal exchange of material and cultural values help to strengthen the traditional fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

BORISOV SCORES FRG RIGHTISTS' CLAIMS ON POLAND

LD252154 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Yuriy Borisov commentary: "The Return of Revisionism"]

[Excerpts] When Poland's internal situation became complicated this summer, revanchist organization in West Germany immediately intensified their activity. The heirs of Hitler's insane great German Reich idea had no doubt concluded that the time had come for them to spring into action, but in order to disguise it the FRG revanchist circles adopted the clothing of Poland's friends and while proclaiming loudly their sympathy for the Polish people these pseudofriends in practice are engaged in open interference in a sovereign county's affairs, and deliberately distort the nature of events taking place there and give political, moral and material aid to antisocialist elements.

The revanchist Landsmannschaften and reactionary press which supports them have unleased in West Germany a vicious nationalist campaign against People's Poland and have not even stopped short of demanding openly a revision of its borders. At the same time they are taking concrete measures to organize a base which would enable them to put their plans into action.

And so the Silesian Landsmannschaft has recently decided to form its own parliament in exile, and the so-called (Hans Seidle) foundation which is part of Strauss' Christian Social Union, which usually finances all kinds of revanchist congresses, has illegally sent to Poland more than DM1 million for its own people.

A clearly provocative statement has been made in Bonn by the leader of the revanchist Union of Resettlers. Christian Democratic Union deputy, Czaja, who demanded that FRG Government should assure the national identity of Germans in the areas east of the Odra and the Nysa. Czaja demands as a first step in this direction that Polish authorities should be made to introduce compulsory teaching of German in Polish schools. What is more this revanchist parliamentarian called even for diplomatic protection to be provided by the FRG for Polish citizens of German nationality, as if it was not a sovereign, fully responsible Polish state that was involved here but a protectorate of West Germany.

But the rightist circles in West Germany are sharping their appetite for foreign territories in vain. The subversive activities of revanchist circles are encountering resolute protests from Polish public opinion and all constructive forces in European countries. The fraternal unity and cohesion of the socialist community is a steadfast obstruction on the path of West German revanchists.

FRG GOVERNMENT GIVEN ELECTION 'MANDATE' FOR DETENTE

LD251455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Grigoryants report: "Autumn of Hopes and Disappointments"]

[Excerpts] The election victory of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] is of course no mere chance. The results of the voting re-affirmed the coalition's vitality and the effectiveness of its foreign policy. Foreign Minister H.D.Genscher advocated continuing a realistic policy aimed at reducing tension. The Warsaw Pact countries are showing their intention of cooperating in the important sphere of arms control and disarmament, he said. A disarmament dialogue between East and West could have a great stabilizing influence.

It is obvious, however, that working conditions for the new government have become more complex. Even the public assurances of Atlantic solidarity cannot hide a growing hostility to the United States. West German leaders are concerned about how U.S. foreign policy will shape up in the next few years and about whether it will affect FRG relations with its eastern neighbors and political detente. Latent misgivings are spreading that Washington could draw West Germany against its will into some sort of adventure many miles from European shores. [paragraph continues]

It is a telling point that the opposition leaders' assurances of fidelity to Washington and their readiness to cast themselves into the whirlpool of U.S. military adventures alienated many voters from the Christian Democrats. But this is one side of the problem. The other is that the NATO decision to deploy U.S. Pershings and Tomahawks hangs like a sword of Damocles over the FRG. Bonn continues assiduously implementing NATO programs. Next year, despite serious financial difficulties, military spending will increase.

Atlantic zeal is costing more and more. The cost of "Atlantic solidarity" is increasing. The fact is that the FRG, according to many indications, after "7 fat years" is on the threshold of "7 lean years." The press is sounding the alarm: Purchasing power has peaked, state revenue is falling, the economy is cooling. Unemployment will reach 1.1 million. But this is not a ceiling. The German Trade Union Association conference said that by 1985 it will reach 1.6 million and by the end of the decade 2.2 million.

There is no doubt that the social climate in the FRG will become cooler and the class contradictions which were stifled during the period of economic expansion will be aggravated. The government's ability to uphold "internal peace" by means of state control and injections are finance will lessen. Little enough is being promised to the population on the Rhine. There is no talk at all of reforms, because quite simply there are no resources to make ends meet. There are appeals to pull the reins tighter. Even the major bourgeois newspaper SUEDDEUTSCHER ZEITUNG says: Reading the economic plan elaborated by the finance minister is not a happy experience: It is not the well-to-do but those with nobody to plead for them who are being fleeced. In fact the measures envisaged affect primarily those who live on their earnings. Gasoline and oil prices are rising, appropriations for regional economic development needs and for building and expanding higher educational establishments are being cut, workers' and office workers' monthly payments into pension funds are increasing, and so forth...All these measures will be implemented against a background of general wage-freeze, which with price increases means a drop in actual living standards.

SPD representatives are reassuring the trade unions by assuring them that Bonn's financial "microsurgery" will not affect the working people's vital needs. How convincing are such promises? It has recently come to light that there is no unity on this question now even among the government coalition parties. If the Social Democrats, dependent to no small degree on the support of the toiling strata, suppose that the state will bear some degree of the responsibility for providing people with work, within the FDP ranks there exists the view that such a policy is "absurd." Some of that party's figures are demanding that industrialists be exempted from the "new social costs."

Nevertheless, no one doubts that both ruling parties are ready and able to settle the vexed issues between themselves and continue to govern the country jointly. They are united on the fundamental issues of foreign and domestic policy.

Analyzing the arrangement of forces, commentators inevitably return to the positions of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU]. How will they conduct themselves in the new situation? What advantage will they derive from the election defeat? The Christian Democrats' potential for influencing the country's political life remains great. Many believe that it has even increased now, since not the whole party was defeated but only its extreme reactionary rightwing led by Strauss. Some CDU leaders would like to squeeze the energetic Bavarian out and move the party's axis nearer the center. There are undoubtedly quite a few people in the CDU who realize the harmful effect the blind anti-Sovietism and the cult of force in international relations.

Immediately after the election, calls came from the Christian Democratic ranks to support support...detente. Manfred Rommel, mayor of Stuttgart, stated that the CDU's future chances lay not in a change of leaders but in a review of party policy. He demanded a change in his party's foreign policy thinking. There was also a response to the call from the Christian Democrat Spaeth, prime minister of Baden-Wuerttemberg, for a review of CDU/CSU eastern policy. The party, he declared, must hold a permanent dialogue with the socialist states. The negative attitude to the Ostpolitik has engendered the population's distrust of the CDU/CSU, since people reason like this: The Christian Democrats do not want to hold talks with the Eastern neighbors, which means that they are against detente.

Of course, if the opposition actually had second thoughts, the base of Bonn's Ostpolitik would be even broader and more solid. The cause of European detente would gain from this. But one must not jump to conclusions. One can only guess at how successful the sober-minded figures in the opposition ranks will be at regenerating their party and driving out the Strauss faction. The CSU leader himself has stated that there is no basis for reexamining political guidelines.

As we can see, the conditions under which the FRG Government is beginning its postelection activity are complex. Furthermore, it is evident that the present Schmidt-Genscher cabinet can count even more than before on the support of an absolute majority of FRG citizens. The realization is growing that West Germany's many problems can only be resolved under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation. The government received a mandate for this in the recent elections.

PRAVDA CARRIES REJOINDER ON DO AMARAL'S TV SPEECH

LD201028 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov, TASS--The following is Vladislav Drobkov's rejoinder "Ministerial Style Toughness" published in PRAVDA today:

"For some time now tough politicians have been the fashion in Lisbon, so tough and hard that there even is a metal cling about them. How else than by fashion could one explain the recent 'supertough' television speech of Portugals' Foreign Minister Freitas Do Amaral?"

"Obviously revealing a surplus of this quality, the minister declared, for instance, that confirmation of his toughness was Portugal's severance of the cultural cooperation agreement with the USSR. This agreement, he told amazed televiewers, 'served as a tool for intervention in the domestic affairs of our country'."

"Evidently, one must have really superhuman toughness and insight to spot and cut short the perfidious machinations of 'Soviet expansionism' (as the minister put it--Drobokov), concealed behing the innocent facade of the cultural agreement, to divine an attempt at disintegrating the Portuguese Army behind a play by Chekhov, economic sabotage behind a book display and a devilish scheme of subverting political stability behind the exchange of collections of canvasses, and a threat to land troops in Lisbon harbour behind guest performances of Soviet dancers."

"At last, thanks to the insight of their foreign minister the Portuguese realized from where their country is threatened: earlier, as the Portuguese press indicates, they naively believed that the danger lies in the widening military penetration of Portugal by the United States and NATO, the use of its territory by foreign troops, the plans of setting up more bases and anchorages for nuclear aircraft carriers and submarines of the United States, and airfields for the NATO aviation, in the fact that the numerical strength of NATO troops on their territory might soon exceed the number of Portuguese servicemen."

"The ministerial style toughness, demonstrated on the television screen, will put an end to such doubts. 'Portugal was clearly told that it is siding with the United States', Freitas Do Amaral said. Evidently, some is very keen to make the European side of the Atlantic Ocean 'American' as well."

"And in such a matter, toughness, of course is indispensable..."

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD252144 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS--A Portuguese Communist Party delegation stayed in the Soviet Union from November 18 to 25 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation familiarized themselves with the activities of Soviet trade unions.

During the meetings and conversations that were held at the Department of the Organizational-Party Work of the CPSU Central Committee and the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, at the Latvian Republican Council of Trade Unions, at industrial and agricultural enterprises, the guests familiarized themselves with the organizational principles and practical work of trade union organizations.

The delegation highly appreciated the international importance of the Soviet trade unions' activities directed towards realization of the tasks of communist construction, towards all-round care for the interests of the working people, towards ensuring and upholding their rights. As one of the major achievements of socialist democracy the degegation pointed out the extensive constitutional powers of the trade unions in our country and their active participation in the socio-political life of Soviet society.

ARAB SUMMIT MEETING OPENS IN AMMAN

LD251106 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 25 Nov, TASS--The eleventh Arab summit meeting has opened in the Jordanian capital today. Representatives of fifteen Arab states are attending the meeting. Five countries--Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Lebanon as well as the Palestine Liberation Organization--do not take part in the meeting. They feel that the present differences and lack of unity in the Arab world do not permit a successful holding of the meeting and attainment of its main goal--the adoption of a program of joint actions for struggle against the Israeli aggression.

SECRET CLAUSES IN SYRIAN TREATY DENIED

LD251550 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov, TASS--Contentions are being circulated lately in the foreign, in particular, American press that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic, signed in Moscow on October 5th, supposedly contains some "secret clauses or supplements". The Israeli Prime Minister Begin is an active disseminator of these concoctions.

Why was all this needed? Facts show that the purpose of this is to divert attention from the constantly increasing deliveries of American arms to Israel and the build up of U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East area. The inventions about the Soviet-Strian treaty are absurd and could not be further from reality.

The truth is that by every line in it this document asserts ideals of peace and peaceful cooperation, principles of the sovereign equality of states. The treaty has no other aims and does not have any whatsoever secret supplements. It does not contain even the shadow of a threat to other countries, of intention to impinge on their interests.

FIGHTING BETWEEN IRAN, IRAQ CONTINUING

LD251630 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Nov, TASS--Fighting between Iran and Iraq is continuing. According to the communique of the Iraqi Supreme Military Command, the Iraqi Air Force raided in the course of the past twenty four hours the staff of Iranian troops in Gilan and bombed the armour massed in that area. Iranian Air Force planes attacked civilian targets in the Iraqi provinces of Nineveh and Sulaymaniyah killing 14 and injuring 39 civilians.

Tehran, 25 Nov, TASS--The Iranian press reports that artillery duels are continuing all along the Iranian-Iraqi front. Iranian troops launched a number of successful counter-attacks at the approaches to Abadan. The Iranians have also succeeded in throwing back Iranian units in Sumar area. The Iraqis are reported to have rocketed two Iranian villages on the outskirts of Dasht-e Zahab, killing and injuring local civilians.

IZVESTIYA STRESSES NEED FOR GULF SETTLEMENT

LD251459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by V. Kondrashov under the rubric "On International Themes": "Who Needs This Conflict?"]

[Text] The miltiary conflict between Iraq and Iran has been continuing for over 2 months now. In the flames of the fighting both sides are suffering considerable losses of manpower and equipment. The fighting, artillery shelling and aircraft attacks have resulted in considerable destruction. The economies of the two countries have suffered seriously in the wake of the 2 months of hostilities. Civilians are dying every day....

The war has not only disrupted normal life in Iraq and Iran. Every new day of armed clashes undermines these two countries' positions in the face of the imperialist forces' intrigues. Moreover, the military conflict between Iraq and Iran is hindering the consolidation of the nonaligned movement and is leading objectively to the weakening of the front of developing states.

Reactionary circles are rushing to warm their hands at the fire of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict. The cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces in the Middle and Near East does not suit them. Imperialism is seeking to establish its control over oil in this region. So it is casting caution to the winds, not hesitating to organize dangerous military intrigues and militarist machinations. The capitals of some Western powers and above all Washington are seeking to deal a crushing blow to the anti-imperialist unity of the peoples of this region, to use each of the warring sides for their own purposes and to turn Iran into an international gendarme and military base again.

The imperialist circles' provocative designs have nothing in common with the true interests of the peoples of Iraq and Iran or the interests of establishing peace in this region. Naturally, these designs are meeting with the most resolute condemnation and are being rebuffed by the peace-loving forces.

At the same time, all those who hold dear the cause of peace sincerely welcome the efforts aimed at halting the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict. The position of the nonaligned movement has met with broad support and the movement's representatives are engaging in vigorous activity, seeking to get the two warring sides to the conference table. I. Malmierca, the foreign minister of Cuba, which is chairman of the nonaligned movement, has had relevant talks in the Iraqi and Iranian capital. It is also expected that a mission from the nonaligned countries will shortly leave for Tehran.

Great significance is also attached to the activity of former Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme who, as the representative of UN Secretary General K. Waldheim, is holding consultations with Iranian and Iraqi representatives in the search for a peaceful solution of the vexed issues between the two countries.

The settlement of the military conflict between Iraq and Iran--two states which are friendly to the Soviet Union--is essential. A settlement should stop the mutual destruction and bloodshed. Only those forces to which the interests of the peoples of this region are alien stand to gain from the continuation of the conflict.

The Soviet Union's position with respect to the military conflict between Iran and Iraq is absolutely clear. Our country believes that in our time war cannot and must not be a means of resolving disputes between states. "As for the Soviet Union," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "we are in favor of Iran and Iraq settling vexed issues between themselves at the conference table."

SHRAYBER: ISRAEL TRYING TO PROTRACT CONFLICT

LD261013 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Ya. Shrayber "Rejoinder": "Displaying 'Interest'"]

[Text] In recent weeks the Israeli leadership has been displaying increasing interest in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. As observer (U. Benziman) indicates in Tel Aviv's newspaper HA'AREZ, at first Israel "confined itself solely to intelligence data and general evaluations, which were placed on the prime minister's desk." But in October a change took place and the "range of people studying the events was extended." The conflict in the Persian Gulf "began to be studied on both a governmental and a professional level," that is, by ministers and generals.

These high-ranking Israeli figures, according to (U. Benziman), are united in one thing: "The longer Iran and Iraq go on fighting, the better it will be for Israel." His colleague, observer (E. Salpeter), put it this way: "The fire raging along the Shatt al-'Arab waterway is a gift from heaven for Israel."

The Israeli ministers and generals are not only "studying and evaluating" the course of the conflict, but are preparing to interfere in it. According to the foreign press this question is being discussed at closed sessions of Begin's cabinet. They are also discussing the question of "trying to involve the United States is coordinating actions or at least in adopting assessments of events in the Persian Gulf close to Israeli assessments." Israeli intelligence, for its part, is elaborating plans to "stimulate the activity of various ethnic groups in the region." This vague formulation conceals nothing less than an attempt to kindle enmity between peoples.

What is the basis of the "interest" which the Israeli leadership is displaying in events taking place in the Persian Gulf? The aggressive orientation of the Zionist state and its ruling circles' desire to "serve" their patron across the ocean. They are bending over backward to make whatever contribution they can to protracting the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Here Israel's aim is the same as ever--to weaken Arab unity and resistance and at the same time to enlist American support for its own plans for creating the notorious "greater Israel."

WEIZMAN EXPELLED FROM ISRAELI HERUT PARTY

LD241132 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 24 Nov 80, TASS--The political crisis continuing in Israel may become one of the biggest ever in that country's history. In the evening session on Sunday, the Secretariat of the Herut party, which is incorporated into the ruling Likud bloc of right-wing parties, expelled Ezer Weizman from the party. This move was motivated by the fact that during the debate in the Knesset (parliament) on the economic policy of the Begin government, Ezer Weizman, who until recently held the post of defense minister in the cabinet, voted for no confidence in the government. Ezer Weizman was one of the figures in the Likud leadership. It is in a large measure precisely due to his efforts that the alliance of the reactionary parties came to power in 1977. He is also considered to be one of the sponsors of the so-called "peace process" in the Middle East. The economic and political impasse, into which the Israeli "hawks" have brought the country, has been the cause of a bitter argument between them and now they are trying to shift onto one another the blame for all the upheavals.

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES RESOLUTION

LD252116 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Rome, 25 Nov, TASS--According to reports reaching here, a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel was held in Israel on November 20-21. The plenary meeting continued the discussion of draft theses for the 19th congress of the Communist Party of Israel and adopted a number of resolutions. In the resolution "For the Success of the Congress of Arab Population of Israel With the Participation of Jewish Peaceful Democratic Forces," the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel expressed its solidarity with and supported the Programme of that forum which is to open in Nazareth on December 6.

The programme calls for the struggle against the national oppression and discrimination of the Arab population, for its equal rights in all spheres, in defence of democratic freedoms, against the threat of fascism. The document specially stresses that a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East is possible only on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on a level with Israel. The document says that the upcoming congress will make a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening friendship and fraternity of the Arab and Jewish peoples on the basis of their equality and mutual respect.

ROSTOVSEV DECRIES FOREIGN CONSPIRACIES AGAINST NICARAGUA

PY252035 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Vyacheslav Rostovtsev commentary]

[Text] The news agencies of the great capitalist countries have disseminated the following report as something quite sensational: 48 persons have left Nicaragua for Honduras. From this the agencies have drawn the conclusion that the Nicaraguans are getting increasingly dissatisfied with the Sandinist government and that they are leaving the country in protest.

This interpretation is another underhanded and premeditated attempt by the enemies of the new Nicaragua to distort the real situation of Nicaragua and undermine the policy of the Nicaraguan Government.

History records no cases in which revolutionary changes implemented for the benefit of the workers received the support of the privileged classes and of those who build their own well-being at the expense of the working people. Nicaragua is no exception to this rule.

The social and economic changes which are being carried out to improve the situation of the Nicaraguan majority are not being accepted by certain individuals who lived very comfortable during Somoza's regime. These individuals oppose changes not only by spreading negative propaganda about them but also by engaging in sabotage [word indistinct] as the leaders of Nicaragua have repeatedly denounced.

The transnational Standard Fruit Company is now also helping to disrupt the economy of the country. As the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA recently reported, the owners of the company are sabotaging the exports of Nicaraguan bananas, and as a result of their actions large quantities of this fruit rot.

The broader the revolutionary changes are, the crueler the opposition of the enemies becomes. This is a natural development in every revolution. From sabotage and diversion, the enemies of the Nicaraguan people have switched to counterrevolutionary conspiracies.

One of these conspiracies was discovered very recently. A counterrevolutionary conspiracy headed by Jorge Salazar, the owner of large coffee plantations, had been maintaining close contact with pro-Somoza elements abroad. The plan was to carry out a joint armed intervention in Nicaragua.

Some conspire; others escape from Nicaragua. All of them are persons who care nothing about the interests of the Nicaraguan people. These are the people whom bourgeois propaganda presents as martyrs and victims of the revolutionary regime. This same propaganda did not show such compassion when Somoza's dying regime liquidated dozens of thousands of Nicaraguans.

The capitalist press also failed to report the huge popular demonstrations in Managua and other cities of the country staged to express support for the progressive changes and to voice opposition to the machinations of domestic and foreign counterrevolutionaries.

BRIEFS

VOLCANOLOGIST IN MEXICO--Sergey Aleksandrovich Fedotov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, president of the International Volcanology Association and director of the Kamchatka Volcanology Institute, has flown to Mexico at the invitation of Mexico's national university. Fedotov will deliver several lectures on the achievements of Kamchatka volcanologists and familiarize himself with the work of Mexican scientists. [Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 18 Nov 80 SK]

PARTY ROLE IN TRADE UNIONS, OTHER PUBLIC BODIES EXAMINED

LD251101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Communist in the Public Organization"]

[Text] Yuliya Ivanovna Ryabokova, chairman of the trade union committee of the second Moscow clock and watch plant, can often be seen in the enterprise's shops among the workers. Her lively contact with the people helps the trade union activists to have a deeper understanding of the collective's interests and sentiments and to influence more effectively the solution of tasks of the enterprise's social development and the improvement of working and living conditions. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, almost 11,000 plant workers and specialists have improved their qualification and hundreds of families have received new apartments. Every second worker in the enterprise uses a trade union pass for his leave, including stays at the plant vacation center on the Black Sea. This summer 1,500 children stayed at the recently opened Pioneer camp.

A constant concern for people and for their aspirations is the immutable rule in the work of the trade union committee and its chairman. Yuliya Ivanova began her working life at at the second clock and watch plant: as fitter, foreman and now engineer. She received a great schooling in public work in the Komsomol and then in the party organization. Her knowledge of life, principledness and skill in listening to and understanding people gained her respect and professional prestige in the collective.

The work of communists in trade unions, Komsomols and other mass organizations of working people is a responsible party task. How is it carried out? What needs to be done in order to raise still higher the standard of public work in these organizations and their role in fulfilling the tasks proposed by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and in preparation for the party's 26th congress? A detailed analysis of such questions occupies a big place in the party report and election meetings and conferences now taking place. The reports and elections in trade unions and in the Komsomol are a strict examination of communists' work in the mass organizations.

"Our public organizations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "are an important channel for participation by citizens in managing public affairs." The party attaches great significance to further developing and improving forms of mass participation in resolving state and public affairs. The 25th CPSU Congress documents and the subsequent decisions of its Central Committee, including the CPSU Central Committee resolution in Karagandinskiy Obkom's leadership of trade union organizations, aim at this approach. This approach was also furthered by the law on people's control adopted by the country's Supreme Soviet. The rights of public organizations are guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and by our whole system of life.

There are 127 million people in the ranks of Soviet trade unions. The unions actively influence the development of socialist competition and the introduction of advanced experience and involve working people in production management. An important part of their concern is labor protection and the solution of social welfare questions. The activity of the Lenin Komsomol, in which tens of millions of young men and women receive their ideological tempering, is varied. Everyone knows that, as a rule, no question of any importance is solved either in enterprises or on farms without the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. People's control posts and groups and primary organizations of the all-union inventors and rationalizers society and of DOSAAF play an important role in the life of the labor collective. This year alone in the final year of the 5-year plan, the introduction of proposals by rationalizers and inventors should save the national economy R615 billion.

In order to meet the demands of the times, every party member working in public organizations is called on to display initiative and conscientiousness toward work and to work selflessly for people. The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum noted that the whole style of work of party, soviet and economic organs and of course of trade unions must be imbued with attentiveness to and concern for people. There can and must be no place for bureaucracy, callousness and self-conceit in our life.

There are of course special demands on those entrusted with leading posts in public organizations. It is their direct duty to notice in time and support creative initiatives in every possible way and to resolutely oppose any attempts to disregard working people's legal rights and interests. There are still cases, however, when trade union leaders actually indulge certain overzealous administrators who, under cover of alleged state interests abuse overtime work to drive the plan on, so to speak, at any price. Thus A. Tskatishvili, former director of the Zestafonskiy ferroalloy plant, in the drive for "high indicators" regularly and flagrantly broke the rules for equipment safety and industrial sanitation. In the end this good-for-nothing manager was dismissed and prosecuted. On the just demand of the collective D. Saladze, party member and chairman of the plant trade union committee, who had watched the manager's actions and done nothing, was also dismissed.

It is no simple art to win professional prestige among people and to carry them along. It must not be forgotten that an imperious tone, subjectivism and attempts to impose willful decisions are decidedly counterindicated in terms of the style of leadership of trade union, Komsomol and other mass organizations. The key to success lies in constantly consulting people, noting of their opinion and being able to convince them. Naturally, fostering these qualities in every communist working in public organizations is the object of party committees' constant attention. CPSU members' reports on their work in trade union, Komsomol and other mass organizations must be regularly heard, and there must be regular meetings and conversations with them and help in putting matters right.

The communist in the public organization is in essence the party's plenipotentiary, its living link with the people. It is the honorable and responsible duty of everyone who carries the party card next to his heart to remember this always, to carry people with him and to promote further strengthening of the party's authority among the masses and the triumph of its great cause.

AUCCTU PLENUM TASKS, FOOD SUPPLIES DISCUSSION NOTED

LD251133 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Concern for People"]

[Text] With tremendous enthusiasm the Soviet people and trade unions received the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were imbued with concern for the Soviet person and for the further strengthening of the country's economic might and defense capability. The plenum gave a comprehensive and profound analysis of the current 5-year plan results, determined the tasks for 1981 and the next 5-year period and indicated ways and means of solving them.

The trade unions' tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum resolution and the provisions and conclusions expounded in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the 1981 state plan for the USSR's economic and social development were discussed at the 11th AUCCTU plenum. The AUCCTU plenum outlined a specific program of action for the fulfillment of the 1981 socioeconomic tasks and for a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress.

The current 5-year plan will occupy a worthy place in the history of the Soviet people's heroic labor achievements. It confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy formulated by the 24th and 25th party congresses--a strategy aimed at solving the diverse tasks connected with improving the people's welfare. A major advance has been made in developing the entire national economy and in solving important social tasks. The trade unions' duty is to consolidate and increase these successes, to develop socialist competition more vigorously under the slogan "A Shock Finish to the 5-Year Plan, A Fitting Greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress," and to insure that every labor collective works steadily in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the participants in the AUCCTU plenum noted. Work must be stepped up on adopting counterplans and socialist pledges aimed at accelerating the growth of production efficiency and improving quality, increasing labor productivity and making rational use of raw and semifinished materials, fuel and electricity.

Trade union organizations must participate most vigorously in implementing party measures connected with improving the people's welfare and above all with improving the population's food supply. A special role here belongs to the rural trade union organizations, which must use all ways and means, first and foremost the skillful organization of competition, to achieve efficient use of capital investments and of material and technical resources in the countryside. The experience of pace-making kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which have achieved high harvests and increased livestock productivity, must be persistently publicized.

As practice shows, the development of individual subsidiary plots is a considerable help in supplying the population with food. Trade union organizations must assist kolkhoz members, workers and employees constantly in this matter. The subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and collective fruit growing and truck farming must also be constantly developed.

The CPSU Central Committee October Plenum noted the particular significance of rapidly increasing the production of consumer goods. Trade union organs must examine the fulfillment of this task as an important state and party matter. Together with ministries and departments, local soviet ispolkoms and economic organs, trade union councils and committees must lay down specific measures for increasing next year's production of consumer goods by making the best use of resources and internal reserves and achieve higher quality in these goods. Monitoring of progress in the construction and modernization of enterprises producing consumer goods must be stepped up.

When tackling the set socioeconomic tasks, it must be constantly borne in mind that the availability of comfortable housing, the provision of children's preschool institutions and a developed network of canteen facilities and consumer services at enterprises and in organizations help to establish a good moral and psychological climate and reduce cadre turnover in labor collectives and, ultimately, to increase production efficiency. For example, in the shipbuilding industry, plans for the commissioning of housing, kindergartens and creches were overfulfilled in the first 4 years and 9 months of the 5-year plan. In the first 6 months of this year cadre turnover in the sector was down to 4.1 percent.

Trade union councils and committees must make fuller use of all potential for improving housing and consumer conditions and, in keeping with their rights, strive to commission housing, preschool institutions and other cultural and consumer projects simultaneously with the commissioning of new production facilities.

Work must be continued vigorously and persistently in the next 5-year plan on fulfilling the comprehensive plans for improving conditions, labor protection and health and safety measures, the movement to improve the standard of production must be developed everywhere, and there must be an effort to automate and mechanize labor processes and to improve medical services and prevent and reduce illness. Strict account must be taken of the social indicators of labor collectives' activity when summing up the results of the socialist competition, and trade union monitoring of the observance of the labor laws must be stepped up.

Collective contracts become more significant as the role of the labor collectives in solving production, educational and social questions increases. The activity of workers and employees in elaborating and executing them has intensified. Through the fault of economic leaders and trade union committees, however, not all two-way commitments are being fullfilled. Contracts must become a specific program of joint practical action for workers and employees, administration and trade union committees in the implementation of the tasks facing collectives, and must become a component part of plans for the socioeconomic development of enterprises. Trade union committees must hold economic leaders strictly accountable and must be answerable to collectives for the implementation of outlined measures.

The report and election campaign within the local trade union organizations is now ending in the country. The participants in the meetings and conferences have been analyzing trade union committee activity comprehensively and concretizing tasks in connection with the preparation for the next party congress. Criticisms and proposals for the further improvement of trade union committees' organizational and educational work have been made at the meetings and conferences. Trade union councils and committees must generalize these criticisms and proposals, outline a path for their implementation and inform the labor collectives how to put into practice the measures adopted.

The nationwide movement for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress repeatedly shows the tremendous creative potential of mature socialism and Soviet democracy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the 14 November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Ensuring that there is full scope to reveal this potential is one of the important tasks of party and state. There can be no doubt that the soviet trade unions will make their contribution to fittingly greeting the 26th CPSU Congress, to the successful conclusion of the final year of the 5-year plan, and to the fulfillment of the 1981 socio-economic tasks.

MOSCOW CITY SOVIET ADOPTS 1981 PLAN, BUDGET; GRISHIN ATTENDS

LD252248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The Moscow city soviet has increased appropriations for housing construction, education, public health and the cultural needs of the Muscovites in 1981. This was reported today at the session which adopted the city's plan and budget.

Next year over 400,000 more Mosovites will improve their housing conditions.

Taking part in the session was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBLAST SOVIET ON 25 NOV

LD252240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] A further increase in industrial and agricultural output and the raising of the efficiency and quality of work is envisaged by the plan for 1981, formulated today at the session of the Leningrad Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies. A speech was made by Comrade Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD251401 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA In Russian 11 Nov 80 p 1

["Information Report on the Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 18th Uzbek CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 10 November 1980.

A report "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the Republican Party Organization's Tasks Arising Out of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Decisions and the Instructions Issued by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his Plenum Speech" was delivered by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The plenum heard a report by Comrade K.A. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, "on the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1981 and on the progress in fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR in 1980" and a report by Comrade V. Muratkhodzhayev, Uzbek SSR minister of finance, "on the Uzbek SSR State Budget for 1981 and the Execution of the State Budget for 1979."

The following spoke in the debate: Comrade A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Bukharskiy Obkom; D.A. Zazulin, stonemason team leader at the Uzbekshakhtostroy Trust; M. Kh. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of Khorezmskiy Obkom; S.N. Ametov, first secretary of Bakhoristanskiy Raykom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; M. Kamalov, first secretary of Namanganskiy Obkom; A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; V.A. Khaydurov, first secretary of Syrdarinskiy Obkom; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Surkhandarinskiy Obkom; M.Kh. Kurbanov, Uzbek SSR minister of light industry; K.N. Nurumbetov, first secretary of Turtkulskiy Raykom; E. Islamov, chairman of Dzhizakskiy Oblispolkom; Sh. F. Fayziyev, first secretary of Samarkand Gorkom; S.A. Omerov, Uzbek SSR minister of construction.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum adopted relevant resolutions on the questions discussed.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee plenum examined an organizational matter. The plenum confirmed Comrade S.A. Asriyanets, as chief of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department.

With this the Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum ended.

BELORUSSIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD; KISELEV SPEAKS

LD251345 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 1

["Information Report on Belorussia CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 25th Belorussia CP Central Committee Plenum was held in Minsk on 11 November.

The Belorussia CP Central Committee Plenum discussed the republic party organizations' tasks in order to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the propositions and precepts expounded in the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered on this question by Comrade T. Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussia CP Central Committee.

The Belorussian CP Central Committee plenum also heard a report from V.A. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussia Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussia Gosplan, entitled "On the State Plan for the Belorussia SSR's Economic and Social Development for 1981" and a report from Belorussia Minister of Finance B.I. Shatilo entitled "On the Belorussia SSR State Budget for 1981 and the Execution of the State Budget for 1979."

Taking part in the plenum debate were Comrades V.A. Mikulic, first secretary of the Minskiy Obkom; I.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodnenskiy Obkom; S.M. Shabashov, first secretary of the Vitebskiy Obkom; Ye.Ye. Sokolov, first secretary of the Brestskiy Obkom; V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Mogilevskiy Obkom; Yu.M. Khusainov, first secretary of the Gomelskiy Obkom; G.G. Bartoshevich, first secretary of the Minsk Gorkom; P.T. Demchenko, assemblyman fitter at the Gomel measuring instruments plant; L.N. Nagibovic, Belorussian minister of light industry; R.L. Vankovich, leader of a potato-growing mechanized link at the Krasnaya Zvezda Kolkhoz, Stolbtsovskiy Rayon; and A.A. Yanovich, first secretary of the Korelichskiy Raykom.

The Belorussia CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution on the questions discussed which is carried in the press.

The Belorussia CP Central Committee plenum granted Ya.P. Nikulkin's request to be released from his duties as member of the Belorussia CP Central Committee bureau in connection with his retirement on pension and K.M. Platonov's request to be released from his duties as candidate member of the Belorussia Central Committee Bureau in order to take up a study course at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

The plenum confirmed G.N. Vecherko as chief of the Belorussia CP Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Department and I.M. But-Gusiam as chairman of the Belorussia CP Central Committee Party Commission, releasing Ya.A. Mikulovich and R.Ye. Korolev from these duties in connection with tneir retirement on pension. A.B. Zuyev was confirmed as chief of the Belorussia CP Central Committee Agricultural Machine Building Department.

FURTHER GREETINGS ON GREAT OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Nicaraguan Greeting

LD250831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the leading council of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Nicaraguan people accept our most sincere congratulations on the 63d anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Starting in October 1917, the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Government and people has always been characterized by the struggle for progress, development, social democracy and peace throughout the world, by support for efforts to establish a new international economic order and by the policy of friendly cooperation and mutual respect with regard to developing countries. Our government and people value highly the fraternal cooperation between the USSR and Nicaragua. Once again we convey to you our congratulations and wish you new successes in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of the new 5-year plan.

With profound respect

[Signed] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan Morales, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordoba Rivas, Arturo Jose Cruz

Al-Qadhdhafi Message to Brezhnev

LD250909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi under the general headline "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the anniversary of the October Revolution, I have pleasure in sending the sincerest congratulations to you personally, to the CPSU and to the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union.

The historic October Revolution, which was decisive in the life of the friendly peoples of the USSR and which brought about colossal political, social and economic transformations, led to the triumph of the cause of freedom not only in the Soviet Union. As a result of the revolution the Soviet Union was enabled to help the cause of freedom in many parts of the world, and the peoples of the USSR have become a mighty prop for liberation movements in the world.

The Arab nation, which regards the Soviet Union as its best friend and ally, is celebrating the anniversary of the immortal October Revolution together with the great Soviet people. The Libyan people's victory in the great revolution of 1 September 1969 gave them the opportunity to build strategic relations with the peoples of the Soviet Union. I take this opportunity to assure you of our determination to strengthen and develop these relations, since they are based on firm, unshakable foundations.

In conclusion I wish you good health, and I wish the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union further progress.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

'Best Wishes' From Husayn

LD250835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the anniversary of the October Revolution, it gives me great pleasure to send Your Excellency and the valiant Soviet people on my own account and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan our warmest congratulations and best wishes. We are confident that the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between our two countries will continue to strengthen in the interests of our friendly peoples and the Arab cause.

I wish your friendly country further development and prosperity, and you personally, Your Excellency, good health.

[Signed] Husayn ibn Tala, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Portuguese Greetings

LD251003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Central Committee greets you warmly and fraternally, and through you all the communists and the people of the Soviet Union.

The October Revolution laid the foundations of a new epoch in mankind's history. It opened the era of great revolutionary transformations on a worldwide scale and was a turning point in the struggle of the working class and peoples of the whole world for their national and social liberation.

In our time revolutionary struggle is inseparable from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the formation of the first workers' and peasants' state and the subsequent creation and consolidation of the socialist community, in which Lenin's motherland plays the main part.

The successes in building socialism in the USSR and the other socialist countries, which resulted from the policy aimed at ensuring the peoples' cultural and material well-being, inspire us to the struggle and strengthen confidence in the future among working people and peoples still suffering under capitalist oppression and imperialist domination. The Soviet Union's defense, economic, scientific and technical potential, together with the persistent and consistent policy of friendship and peace with all peoples, has a profound influence on the development of the world revolutionary process and on all of international life and is the determining factor in the turn which has been taking place over the last decade toward detente and peaceful coexistence in Europe and worldwide. So it is not surprising that in the acute class struggle being waged in the world arena the USSR and the other socialist countries have become the main target of the militarist policy, slander campaigns and ideological and political sabotage of imperialism.

In conditions where the general crisis of capitalism is being exacerbated, the socialist countries have achieved new successes, and in recent years the peoples' liberation struggle has been crowned with major victories on all continents. This is the reason why we have recently witnessed a counteroffensive unleashed by imperialism--in particular by American imperialism--and the most aggressive and adventurist NATO circles, which are trying to preserve their positions and regain those they have lost in the military, political and economic spheres.

The "position of strength" policy, the policy of the arms race and of exacerbating international tension, which enjoys the active support of the Chinese leaders, constitutes a dangerous threat to international peace and security, and the whole world's forces of peace and social progress must oppose that policy with resolute actions. But such a policy cannot change the realities of the modern world or what really characterizes the present international situation in general terms: the progressive movement toward democracy, national independence, social progress, socialism and communism.

Despite the difficulties they have encountered in the international arena, the forces of peace and social progress are today more mighty and influential than the forces of reaction and war, and, given unity, they could thwart imperialism's plans. Here particular importance attaches to strengthening the cooperation and unity of the three main revolutionary forces of the modern era: the socialist community, the workers' movement in capitalist countries and the national liberation movement.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the PCP will do everything possible to help strengthen the cohesion of all revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces, first and foremost the international communist movement, which, in our view, is acquiring decisive significance in the struggle for peace and social progress and against imperialism and the implementation of its aggressive plans.

Dear comrades!

In Portugal communists are looking ahead confidently and continuing the struggle for the aims and interests of the working class and the working people's masses, marching in the front ranks of the defenders of the gains of the revolution and the democratic system regime, embodied in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic.

We believe that our patriotic struggle can also make a positive contribution to the common struggle against imperialism and for social progress and peace, of which it is an integral part.

The situation which has arisen since the October election, as a result of which reactionary forces were again able to get a majority into the assembly of the republic, while the rightwing government remained in power, has created a new and serious danger for Protuguese democracy and the gains of the April revolution. In this situation the PCP attaches particular significance to the presidential election in December this year and considers its priority, decisive task for the immediate future to be to prevent the election of reaction's candidate. That is the main aim in the struggle to thwart the plans to completely eliminate the April gains and bring about even greater subjugation to the diktat of imperialism and the establishment of a new dictatorship.

On this basis, our party decided at its national conference to nominate its own candidate in order to be able to carry out explanatory work and mobilize all democrats and antifascists and promote the unity of working people and democratic forces and the strengthening of the party itself, which has a leading role in the defense of democracy.

An extremely complex and dangerous situation is taking shape in Portugal. However, the subversive plans of internal reaction and imperialism are encountering active resistance on the part of the working class and the powerful movement of the people's masses.

We are confident that today and in the future, as in the past, we can count on the active and comradely solidarity of the Soviet Union's fraternal party and the Soviet people.

Dear comrades!

Portuguese communists reiterate their militant solidarity with the communists and the Soviet people, who are continuing to build developed socialism and the foundations of communism, and wish them every success in preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress and fulfilling the new 5-year plan.

The PCP will continue to strive to strengthen the traditional ties of close friendship and cooperation which unite the PCP and the CPSU and is confident that this is a contribution to deepening relations of friendship between Portugal and the Soviet Union and is in keeping with our people's interests.

Long live the 63d anniversary of the October Revolution!

Long live friendship and solidarity between the PCP and the CPSU!

Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] The PCP Central Committee

Hungarian Leaders Message

LD251035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian People's Republic Presidium and Council of Ministers and of our entire people, we send to you and to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people warm, comradely greetings and sincere best wishes.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era in the history of mankind--an epoch of revolutionary transformation of the world. The struggle of the international workers movement and national liberation movements was given a powerful stimulus. The sociopolitical face of the world has radically changed in the last 63 years, following the example and under the influence of Great October.

In the past six decades or so the Soviet people under the leadership of the CPSU have built a developed socialist society and are now working on building a communist society. In fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and in preparing to fittingly greet the 26th party congress, the Soviet Union has achieved outstanding successes in developing the socialist economy, science and culture. These remarkable results inspire to new achievements the peoples who have embarked on the path of socialism and social progress throughout the world.

Even in the present complex international situation the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy plays a decisive role in the struggle to strengthen peace and international security, to consolidate the results of detente and to relax tension and for social progress. The Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and reducing armed forces and armaments reflect the aspirations of the world's peace-loving peoples and serve the interests of the whole of mankind.

As for the Hungarian people, who are implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions and building a developed socialist society, they have an invaluable and irreplaceable source of strength in the fact that they can continue to count on their true friend and ally, the Soviet Union. The firm base of the indissoluble fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our peoples lies in the common nature of our ideals and aims and the identity of our interests. Every day our cooperation is developing and deepening and the bonds between our countries are expanding and becoming ever more comprehensive.

The MSZMP and the Hungarian People's Republic, in the spirit of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interests of implementing our common aims, will continue the struggle. together with the CPSU, the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the socialist community, to rally all anti-imperialist forces, to strengthen world peace and international security and for social progress.

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--this great holiday of the world's progressive forces--we wish the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people further outstanding successes in building a communist society, in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and in the noble struggle to strengthen world peace and peoples' security and in the cause of social progress.

[Sogned] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian People's Republic Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic Council of Ministers

USSR Thanks to PRC

OW181217 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1105 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to the Chinese NPC Standing Committee and the State Council.

The telegram said: Please accept our sincere thanks to you for your greeting message on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet Union holds that creation of a political basis, including the established principles of peaceful coexistence, for Soviet-Chinese relations is the correct, practical way to improve relations between the two countries. Coordinating with each other and strictly implemeting these principles for mutual relations will open up the possibility of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations, which accords with the basic interests of the people of the two countries.

PLUSES, MINUSES ON 10-MONTH INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE NOTED

LD251027 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Report by V. Garmash, deputy chief of an administration of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, under the rubric "Economic Review": "At the End of the Year"]

[Text] The last months of the 10th 5-Year Plan are running out. Progressive collectives of enterprises and associations have completed the year's targets ahead of schedule and are already working on account of the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, successfully fulfilling their socialist pledges for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The industrial labor collectives of Moscow, Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast, Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Estonia, Georgia and Armenia are in the vanguard of the competition.

Workers in the gas and radioelectronics industries, instrument making, chemical and petroleum machine building and the medical industry are successfully fulfilling their plan targets and adopted pledges.

The plan for the first 10 months of this year has been fulfilled by 100.5 percent with regard to the total volume of industrial output. All the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries coped with their targets for this indicator. Since the beginning of the year there has been considerable above-plan production of gas, machinery, equipment, instruments and automation equipment, computer equipment, passenger cars, tractors, agricultural machines, newsprint, furniture, silk fabrics, foodstuffs and other consumer goods.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.6 percent compared with January-October last year, and labor productivity in industry increased 2.6 percent over the same period. This factor accounted for three-fourths of the overall increase in industrial production. More than 15 percent of all industrial output is produced at the highest quality category--which is considerably in excess of the plan targets.

A high development rate is being ensured in the gas industry. Gas extraction increased 7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, and 3.8 billion cubic meters of gas were produced above the plan. Labor productivity in the sector increased 4.6 percent since the beginning of the year against 2.5 percent under the annual plan.

The country's oilmen increased oil and gas condensate production 3 percent, and more than 500 million tons have been extracted since the beginning of the year. Against fulfillment of the basic plan, the additional target set for that period was not realized in full. The Glavtyumenneftegaz and Tomskneft associations lagged behind. These two associations alone have underfulfilled the plan by 2 million tons of oil and gas condensate since the beginning of the year. The fuller utilization of oil-refining capacities and capacities for the production of a number of petroleum products is being held back in connection with the untimely supply of crude oil. Less motor gasoline and diesel fuel than planned was produced in January-October.

The laggardness permitted in the development of the coal industry since the beginning of the year has not been overcome. According the the results for January-October the sector produced 596 million tons of coal--less than in the corresponding period last year. The amount of Donetsk, Kuznetsk and Ekibastuz coal produced was less than the plan and the additional target for the 10 months. Some three-fourths of all the sector's associations failed to meet their fuel delivery targets. A number of associations permitted a drop in labor productivity against the level reached in January-October last year.

Such leading ferrous metallurgy enterprises in the Makeyevka, Yanakiyevo, Dneprovskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Zaporozhye and other metallaurgical plants also failed to ensure the fulfillment of the 10-month targets.

These enterprises failed to provide the country with a considerable quantity of cast iron, steel and finished rolled metal. In the sector as a whole no significant labor productivity growth has been achieved in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The laggardness permitted since the beginning of the year in the work of basic chemical production processes has not been made good. Their debt has increased as regards the production of mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, and chemical fibers.

In instrument making production of instruments, automation equipment and spare parts increased 11 percent, while production of computer equipment increased 14 percent. There has already been above-plan production of this output to the tune of more than R190 million. Labor productivity in the sector increased 7.2 percent in January-October against an annual plan of 7.1 percent. Approximately 40 percent of the sector's output is produced with the state seal of quality.

Collectives of enterprises and associations in chemical and petroleum machine building are overfulfilling the set targets. The volume of production in the sector increased 5.1 percent, and labor productivity increased 4.6 percent. Above-plan production of chemical equipment and petroleum apparatus exceeded R26 million. And one-third of the output if produced at the highest quality category. A considerable increase in production has also been ensured in the automotive industry, machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and certain other sectors of machine building. The proportion of output at the highest quality category in the total production volume stood at 38 percent in the Automotive Industry Ministry, 35 percent in the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, 47 percent in the Electrical Equipment Industry and 41 percent in the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

At the same time the planned growth in the production of individual types of power and electrical engineering equipment is not being ensured by associations and enterprises of the ministries of power machine building and the electrical equipment industry, and the same can be said of the production of metal-cutting machine tools and forging and pressing machines by enterprises of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the production of freightcars and rolling equipment in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the production of equipment for the light and food industry and refrigerators in the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

Some 76 percent of enterprises and associations in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, 80 percent in the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and 82 percent in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building failed to fulfill their targets and pledges for deliveries. But three-fourths of these enterprises overfulfilled their plans for the total volume of sales, even though they fulfilled the deliveries plan on average by 94-96 percent.

The production volume increased 3.1 percent in the light industry, 1.2 percent in the food industry and 2.6 percent in the fish industry. Production of cultural, domestic and household goods increased 7 percent, and there was above-plan production of these goods to the tune of almost R200 million. As can be seen from the data cited, progressive collectives are overfulfilling the plans and adopted pledges and increasing production for the national economy and the population. Increasing preferential rates of development of production have been achieved in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Armenia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

However, the plan is not being fulfilled on a number of important points, and there are still a number of "bottlenecks" in the development of the economy. These shortcomings were analyzed in detail at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum. In his speech at the plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that the machinery of management and planning, management methods and executive discipline have not yet been brought up to the level of modern demands. A number of measures to eliminate these shortcomings have already been included in the plan for 1981 adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. In the time remaining until the end of the year it is necessary to further increase production growth rates, improve output quality and strengthen labor discipline and delivery discipline in order to arrive at the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan with good results and to greet the 26th CPSU Congress worthily.

EARLY NOVEMBER PROVES COLD IN WESTERN AREAS

LD25093 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Agrometeorologist A. Strashnaya report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The winter weather system became established over most of the European territory of the USSR in the first 10 days of November. The average air temperature over the 10-day period was mainly minus 2-6, which is 2-5 degrees below normal. Precipitation, mainly in the form of snow, occurred everywhere, but the quantity over the 10-day period was small--3-15 mm. In Moldavia and over the greater part of the Ukraine and the Central-Chernozem Region, where significant snowfalls occurred, the total precipitation was 35-55 mm and in places 56-70 mm.

North of a line from Kishinev through Kirovograd, Zaporzhye, Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad to Pallasovka (Volgogradskaya Oblast), winter grain crops were in a state of dormancy under the snow. Some vegetation continued only in Krymskaya Oblast and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays.

In the North-West Region and in the north of the Volga-Vyatka and Central regions, where the snow cover was established at the end of October, by 10 November its depth was 10-17 cm. The depth to which the soil is frozen in these regions is not great, and in places the soil is unfrozen. Over the greater part of the Volga and Central regions, in the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region, in Belorussia and in the Baltic Region the depth of the snow cover in the fields is 1-6 cm, and the soil is frozen to a depth of 5-25 cm.

In the Ukraine, north of a line from Chernovtsy through Vinnitsa to Poltava, in Belgorodskaya Oblast and in the south of Kurskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts the depth of snow in the fields is 11-20 cm and 25 cm in places. This is a rare phenomenon. The soil under the snow cover is mainly unfrozen.

In the agricultural regions of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan it was milder than normal. The most precipitation (15-30 mm, 40 mm in places) occurred in Tomskaya and Kemerovskaya oblasts, in the east of Altayskiy Kray, Novosibirskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts and in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast. The depth of the snow cover in the fields was 2-6 cm at the end of the 10-day period (about 10 cm in places). In Eastern Siberia the fields are covered with snow everywhere, but as yet the depth is not great. In the Transbaykal and in the eastern regions of Irkutskaya Oblast, where severe frosts occurred in the second half of the 10-day period (down to minus 22-28), the soil is already frozen to a depth of 50-80 cm.

In the Central Asian republics mild, mainly dry weather persisted. The average air temperature over the 10 days was 2-5 degrees above normal. Air frosts occurred in the eastern half of Turkemenia, northern Uzbekistan and the valleys of Kirgizia; ground frosts were observed nearly everywhere. Conditions for completing field work were mainly favorable.